

THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE;

AND

Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

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THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

THE return to us of our last publication of the year is always met with a mingled feeling of embarrassment and triumph; of embarrassment because we have to be in some degree egotistic, and of triumph because we have ever to acknowledge the proud distinction conferred upon our labours by an enlightened public. It is not that we are vain enough to attach undue importance to these labours; but that even this slight sheet affords, in its proper sphere, a very palpable index to the literary spirit and character of the times,—either by its own standing in general estimation, or by the evidence which its annual volume contains of what has been done in literature, science, and art, within that circle of — weeks.*

At the close of the last two years, taking this view of the subject, we have ventured to direct attention rather to the altered state of our national, and particularly our periodical, literature, than to our own efforts and station, farther than the latter illustrated the former. And, as alterations continue to take place, we shall now pursue the same course; in the conviction that few questions are essentially of greater interest.

Knowledge is power, is a pregnant aphorism; but the more it is pregnant with consequences, the more indispensable it is to *know* what is *knowledge*!

As there is no royal road to geometry, neither is there any rambling short-cut to Knowledge; the way to her temple must be trodden with patience, industry, perseverance, system,—and, at the end, Wisdom and Experience will crown the votary with the amaranthine wreath of real Knowledge. But in our day it is the imposture of unbounded literary charlatanism to affix the name of *knowledge* to every spurious article it vends. If we reverse the good old school phrase of “Read and Write,” though we put the cart before the horse, we shall most accurately explain the condition of the horse itself—the wrong one to have the saddle on. A multitude of our instructors do not Read and Write: they Write and Read. Youth teaches before it has learnt; Ignorance dictates where Intelligence doubts; and

“Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.”

and all this is misalled Knowledge.

Having assumed an excellent title, the next step in the process is to obtain special favour for the object; and “Away with taxes on Knowledge!” has become a patriotic cry. That cry we most cordially re-echo; but our meaning is altogether different. We stand sponsors for the true-born, healthy, and vigorous child: we repudiate the rickety bastard which usurps its cradle, and the fairy chattering which is attempted to be substituted.

We wish to see Knowledge as accessible as the casing air to all who breathe; but, under the pretence of making it so, we protest against saturating the atmosphere with every species of impurity. We would not, in the common language of commerce, open the market to the glut of fictitious productions, damaged goods, mock jewels, and all the other impositions which would supersede the genuine article. People may choose, say the

* Our present No. is 936—eighteen years, in weeks of incessant desire faithfully to discharge what was undertaken as a public duty. During that period we cannot tax ourselves with one dereliction of principle; and, whatever our other errors or faults may have been, we are rejoiced to acknowledge, with reference to the position, estimation, and influence of the *Lit. Gazette*, they have all been redeemed in the public eye by our steadfast adhesion to one plain and straight-forward rule of conduct.

free-traders, and so they may; yet, because people may choose, we do not admit deleterious admixtures in our bread, tainted animals in our shambles, or putrid fish in our fish-markets; and why should we patronise chances to poison the minds of the unskilled or unwary, any more than to poison their bodies? All traffic comes within the same category; and surely protection is due to this the most precious of human merchandise!

Another consideration is pressed upon our attention at this period, though we have very often treated of it in our journal—we allude to the fallacy connected with the cry for the remission of taxes on pseudo “knowledge,” and with equal truth designated “cheap literature.” We mentioned last December that this specious bubble had reached its highest pitch and was declining; and it is satisfactory to be assured that, with all the engines employed to keep it up, it has been sinking more and more ever since. But, whether as a past, a nearly extinct, or a still operating, ingredient in our literary system, this quackery deserves from us a few remarks. And, *a priori*, let us set ourselves right by declaring that we think the quality of *cheapness* only next in desirableness to the quality of *knowledge*—though we do not like to be gulled by fine words!

High and low prices, being merely relative terms, convey no distinct meaning; but the latter is almost universally used as a *ruse*, in order to get off worthless articles. The only just price is that which fairly remunerates the producer; and a nobleman’s court-coat may be cheap at fifty guineas, while a ploughman’s frock is dear at fifteen shillings. Drugs make dear wine at one pound per dozen; and the best vintage is cheap at thrice that cost. Thus, a good publication is cheap at any reasonable price; and a bad publication is dear at any sum above the zero of gratis.

Forgetful of these things, much injury has been done to our literature by the inadvertence and want of sagacity, through which the principal capitalists and men of property in the trade of publishing and bookselling fell into the trap baited by adventurers and speculators; and became unconscious accomplices in the thimble-rig of the “cheap” tricksters. The results have been, that they could not encourage genius, or sterling merit, or learned research, or able and honest labour: on the contrary, with few exceptions, the door has been shut against these—the support and glory of a nation’s literature. And in their stead sprung up the plagiarist, the hasty compiler, the invader of copy-right, the plunderer of the works of valuable authors, the dishonest dunce, and the drudging blockhead. No wonder that the public drew its purse-strings closer, and that talent and originality were rarely to be found. The cheap edition was so sure

“The editor of a respectable London critical journal,” observes an American writer, alluding to the *Literary Gazette*, “speaking of newspaper puffs, says, ‘They are generally mere incidental paragraphs, inserted, as a matter of course, for payment—it is the common and acknowledged system; it is easy, therefore, to get a hundred commendatory puffs from the common newspapers and low periodicals.’ See the wholesale manner in which they are strung together at the end of American books where they serve for the purpose of gulling the ignorant as well as swelling the size of the book: they might aptly be termed *swells*!” We agree, says some one, “the such things are fair as a mercantile transaction; we only object to the public being influenced by them as oracles. It is one of the prevalent errors and evils of our age. The inferior articles are the puffed miracles of genius and all other admirable properties.”

to follow promptly upon the heels of the first issue (though at a just cost, if *bond fide* authorship and the dissemination of actual knowledge were to be upheld), that readers could quietly bide their time—the guinea or two-guinea book would soon be a monthly three or five-shillings worth—and “the trade” cut its own throat, while it extinguished the hopes of literary merit.

The uncertainty of the stamp laws, set at naught under the auspices of the late Lord Chancellor, has occasioned much mischief. The example opened the way to every abuse, and inundated the country with the most pernicious publications. Yet, when penal infliction was seen striking the poorest wretches engaged in this offence for bread, and winking at the bolder trespassers, the sense of the injustice excited commiseration for the sufferings of the criminal. An Association, graced by sounding names, ruined with impunity individual property embarked in honourable undertakings, and, evading the law, destroyed competition, the source of all national prosperity; while less skilful and less hurtful parties, at a humble distance, following in their footsteps, discovered that the same path led not to monopoly and profit, but to the jail and the tread-mill. Such occurrences unhinge that branch of literature to which they belong. The competent shrink from the risk, the wicked and desperate adventure, the unduly-protected swagger and deceive—and the public benefit is sacrificed.

Integrity of plan is as essential as integrity of conduct to the dissemination of popular instruction. A hundred unconnected shreds of cloth will as readily make a serviceable garment as a hundred scraps of unconnected learning will make a scholar, of science a philosopher, or of literature an intelligent man. It is to be hoped that, as some amends for instilling vanity into shallow brains, and causing the weakest dabbles to fancy themselves gifted with *knowledge*, the result of the deluge of waste-paper, which has covered the land, may be to awaken, in some measure, a desire for real and useful information. It was easy to foresee that the paste-and-scissors practice must wear itself out; and, since the injury it has done is, after all, but partial, it is not, we trust, too much to hope that, as legitimate literature rights itself again, good may be educed from the evil, as smiling harvests often spring from the mud of baneful inundation.

And this is the more to be desired at a period when so many circumstances combine to desolate the green and pleasant fields of literature. “In these times (observed Lord Stanley in a recent speech at Glasgow, when he was installed as the head of that University)—in these times the din and turmoil of political warfare are heard even within the walls of the college; while the great movements abroad are taking deep hold on our social system.” Indeed, it is undeniable, and nothing can sustain this, the surest and greatest of human enjoyments, but redoubled energy on the part of those who dare the difficulty of supplying the public need, the putting down of counterfeits, and indiscriminate encouragement of merit and ability.

Our observations are general, and we will say, our life’s devotion to the cause too sincere to admit of the interference of private or base motives. For the *Literary Gazette*, we are content to appeal to its changeless form and principles, and to the comprehension of such talents as it has seen in our power to bring to enrich its columns, and spread, far and wide, the salutary knowledge which is embraced in its plan. The Index in this No. affords ample proof of the extent of our endeavours; and we can assert, that nothing but sheer industry and perpetual vigilance could accomplish half so much, half so well, in twice the space and twice the time. To supply this weekly

sheet is nearly the constant occupation of four or five individuals, not one of whom but enjoys considerable literary reputation; and hardly one No. appears without the occasional aid of eminent persons in particular branches of inquiry, and interesting contributions from foreign countries. Yet we make no boast of this: we simply state the fact, that our readers may be aware of the reason why we do not fall into the train of penny and two-penny publication. The pride of that character and influence which we have maintained for eighteen years forbids the thought; and we cannot afford to be superficial scrapers together of matters which resemble literary substance, and retailers of intelligence upon which mind has never expended one cogitation.

Most heartily do we thank our friends for their continued support throughout the confusion of so many new schemes and limitations; and especially for that crowning test of public approval which has increased our sphere of usefulness even within the last few months.

BRIEF ANALYSIS.

The avowed purpose with which the *Literary Gazette* was established being to furnish such a view of the progress of science, art, literature, and other improvements connected with intellectual man as would, in the (suppositious) event of all other record being swept away, convey a sufficient, just, and faithful picture thereof—the important objects long brought prominently forward, and yet none of the smaller or characteristic traits neglected,—we beg our readers to cast a retrospect over its pages for 1834, and estimate what it has done to fulfil its promise.

The department of Reviews occupies, as nearly as may be, one half of the journal; and by incessant application to new works, as they have issued from the press, the writers engaged in this branch have effected that which, when looked at in the aggregate, seems almost incredible. But it is the fact, that about forty quarto volumes, above two hundred octavos, above three hundred duodecimos, and four hundred other publications of various sorts, have been carefully examined, and candidly illustrated. If these 940 volumes are averaged at only 200 pages each, it will give no less than 188,000 pages of printed books noticed, described, and criticised, within one year.

Nor has the other moiety of the sheet been less diligently and assiduously filled. The proceedings of every great Scientific and Literary body, in London and elsewhere, have been accurately reported (and be it remembered that the *Literary Gazette* was the first periodical in this country which was enabled to give publicity to such proceedings);—the report of the British Association at Edinburgh alone has already supplied seventy-one of our columns, equal to an 8vo. volume;—all exploratory expeditions have been circumstantially detailed;—engravings, when necessary, have been introduced;—neither exhibition nor publication in the Fine Arts (a wide circle) has been overlooked;—the Drama has been amply attended to, and musical productions fairly noticed;—to relieve the graver parts, amusing sketches of society, original poetry, by many popular and distinguished authors, and varieties of anecdote, humour, and pleasantry, have formed features in every No.:—while the whole business and intelligence of publication and literature—particularly by a series of papers on the Publishing Trade—have been collected and stated with unwearied attention; so that such a mass, it may safely be asserted, is altogether unexampled in any other periodical.

Again we have but to express our hope, that by such means we have increased the public confidence, and as we extend our own sphere of circulation and influence; and sure we are, that the nearer our utmost efforts bring us to the point we aim at, the more highly shall we deserve the respect and esteem of our country, whose literary interests it is our most earnest desire to promote, and whose genius it is our dearest ambition to cherish.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Sketches in Portugal during the Civil War of 1834. By J. E. Alexander, K.L.S., Capt. 42d Highlanders, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 328. London, 1835. Cochrane and Co.

SKETCHES should be slight, desultory, characteristic, and pleasant reading; and such is this volume. Capt. Alexander has departed on

a more arduous travel, under the sanction of the Geographical Society, to explore the south-east parts of Africa; and it was to obtain some previous insight into their situation as known to the Portuguese government, through its colonial possessions, that he first visited the mother country.

As if to put his hand into practice for publishing (though already tried by his "Travels in the East," &c.), he has also, before starting, left this specimen of his talent; over which it will only be needful for us to run with imitative rapidity. The gallant captain is a Constitutionalist—not, however, without in several instances doing justice to Don Miguel (or John Mac Doual, as the Highland soldiers called him) and his adherents. There are many particulars about Lisbon, and places adjacent, with which the public are familiar from Mr. Beckford's, Miss Pardoe's, and other recent as well as preceding publications. He does not, however, fatigue us by dwelling upon them. But, though short, we will o'erleap all repetitions, and give our readers a new bit or two, shewing the blessings of civil strife. Our countryman left Lisbon to see the seat of war near Santarem, and he says:

"Leaving the nauseous streets and the canine scavengers behind, we breathed the pure air of the country redolent of the perfume of orange-groves, of roses, and of jessamines; but we travelled miles before we could free ourselves of a badly paved road, between high walls of the gardens of quintas. The houses themselves, for some distance out of the town, exhibited marks of recent and severe fighting; many were roofless, their insides entirely gutted, the marks of fire above the windows, bullet-holes round them, and here and there the large smash of a round shot on the walls: this again looked like the seat of war, what we are ignorant of in our own favoured land, and what we are not sufficiently thankful for not experiencing,—pleasant residences occupied by troops,—books, pictures, and furniture, destroyed,—cellars broken open,—lower windows barricaded,—upper ones broken,—fruit-trees torn from the garden-wall to allow of its being loop-holed,—ornamental trees, venerable with age and from the hands which planted them, cut down to form abatis. It would have been well for some of those who know not how to appreciate the security and comfort of their own residences in our beloved islands, to have seen the miseries inflicted by war, despotism, and superstition, on a country greatly favoured by nature, and once pre-eminent in the scale of nations for wide-spread dominion, and for commercial prosperity."

Are there fiends who would plunge England into a similar state of misery—or party politicians who, never looking beyond their own objects, would, for them, risk its possibility? We fear there are—for the signs of the times are dark and ominous—if the oft-tried sound sense of the people is not aroused to the danger.

For the struggle at Santarem, which finished the competition for the throne of Portugal, though well described by the author, we care little amid concerns of so much deeper interest; but one passage will afford an idea of his, and perhaps many, military notions on the subject:—

"With time, it is to be hoped that all the just claims of the British infantry officers will be fully satisfied; for there is not a question but that without British infantry Don Pedro could neither have taken Oporto nor held it one

month; his occupation of Lisbon was the consequence of the capture of the Miguelite fleet by the gallant Napier. Not that I at all mean or intend to disparage Portuguese troops; they fought well and bravely, but must have and ought to have scruples about the slaughtering of their countrymen,—their brothers,—which foreign auxiliaries could not have had."

What a glorious compliment to independent butchers hired simply to kill, and without "scruple" about their "slaughtering!" To be sure, they had no feeling in the quarrel, no injuries to avenge, no principles to uphold: it was nothing to them, and they were unrestrained to murder and devastate at pleasure. But their brethren, after all, do not appear to have been so fastidious as to require much help in the butchering line.

"About a year ago there were many murders in Lisbon in open day, arising from political causes. Thus, an English lady, in looking from her window, saw a guard of soldiers conducting a man to the castle, supposed to be an informer in the pay of the Miguelites. The people dragged him from the hands of the soldiers, and ran at him with their knives; they knocked him down, and stabbed him; he got up again, bleeding, and tried to make his escape, but was pursued across the street by the savages, and fell against the lady's door under repeated thrusts. A sight of blood of this sort was attended with serious consequences for many months to the fair and delicate lady. About the same time as the above, some guerrillas, well known as bad characters, were sent over from the south side of the Tagus to the Castle of Lisbon; they were chained two-and-two, and were attacked by the people in the streets, the guard being too weak to defend them. A spectator told me that he saw one fellow draw a long clasp-knife from his sleeve, open it, and, reaching under the arm of one of the guard from behind, deliberately push the weapon into the lungs of one of the prisoners, who immediately vomited gore, and, as he dropped, turned such a look on his murderer, that it was enough to freeze the blood. The cowardly assassin escaped among the crowd. In looking across the river, a village, with high buildings, is to be distinguished on the beautiful plain near Palmella. This, when I was at Lisbon, was still occupied by a daring band of guerrillas, who had set several attempts to break up their association at defiance. However, four of these entrenched ruffians fell one day into their own snare. They went to a neighbouring town, and asked the mayor and three others of the principal people to hold a conference with them in a certain place, to treat about delivering up their companions; but their intention of seizing the mayor and the others, and carrying them off to get a ransom, being suspected, they were questioned separately, and the truth came out. Accordingly they were immediately taken to an open spot, where the corn was trodden out, and one of the guerrillas was told to walk away. He knew what was meant by this, and said, 'Have patience for a little; I'm not confessed.' 'Oh,' said a priest, 'as far as I'm concerned, you may make yourself perfectly easy on that score; we'll suppose you are confessed.' However, at the earnest entreaty of the guerrilla, the priest heard his confession; and, immediately after it was done, seized a musket by the barrel, and hit him a crack with the butt over the head to shew his ultra-liberalism (priests being generally suspected of being anti-constitutional). The guerrilla reeled off, and was shot dead by a volley from seven muskets.

* He sailed for the Cape in the *Thalia* last September, and our readers are acquainted with the objects contemplated by his expedition.—Ed.

One old man walked away with six wounds; but a better marksman brought him down with a ball through the back of the head. Such are some of the horrors enacted during a civil war. I could give more; but I fear I have offended several of my readers already by giving what I have. However, there are others who can never get enough of what they call 'interesting murders.' Heaven grant that such incidents as the above may be now unfrequent, and that the blood of Portuguese may not be poured out in the streets like water by the hands of their countrymen! But it is inconceivable what a desperate spirit of revenge is still lurking in the breasts of men who ought to know better; thus, an officer at Cartaxo, perfectly sober, vowed with oaths, that as soon as the war was over he would travel in disguise through the country, and destroy several Miguelites of any age or sex in revenge for injuries inflicted by their party on his family."

Among the heroes at Santarem, the author mentions the Game Chicken; but this must have been an impostor: the real Game Chicken, Pearce, died years ago, we believe, without leaving his native land for foreign service. The following brief traits display the author's skill in relieving his political and military details by anecdote. At Lisbon, he says,—"It was a curious sight to see flocks of brown goats and a few cows driven into town every morning to give milk to the coffee-drinkers and others; it looked very primitive: this must have been the practice from the times of the shepherd kings, and was one evidence of the little change that has taken place in the habits of the Portuguese for centuries. The goats were driven by men in Spanish hats and braided jackets. Some of the goats had their mouths tied up in a bag, to prevent their eating garbage; yet the goat in general is so fastidious that it will not eat any green thing that is not perfectly clean, and upsets the dish of water out of which another goat has drunk."

Every goat, we presume, must have, like a gentleman at his claret, a clean glass or bowl, or refuse to drink. The Welsh Taffies are not so polite; but they are mountain bred, and not up to city refinements. We dare say, if they went to Bath, they would not touch the water, except, perhaps, out of crystal goblets. An English servant of the Duke of Terceira (Villa Flor) seems to have been a worthy representative of his fraternity. Capt. A. waited upon the duke; and thus relates the prelude to his interview:—

"His excellency was out riding; and, while sitting in an ante-room, a sleek-looking English groom put his head in at the door in order to be spoken to; he was the *beau ideal* of the domestic of a captain of the guards, one of the smooth-haired, long-vested, well-fed fellows, with little work and plenty of sauce for every one but their own master. I asked him why he had left London. 'Why, sir, since the Reform Bill, town has got very dull; my last master got into the Bench, and the nobility have all gone abroad; so I came over here to the duke.' There was a loud talking and laughing of servants in an adjoining apartment, with a clatter of knives and forks, and a little girl ran into the room. 'That's the daughter of the lady's-maid,' said the groom: 'she's looked on as one of the family; very different with us at home, sir.' I inquired how he liked his place. 'Oh! they use me very well, sir; I'm just the same as the duke—same dishes, separate table, and so on; but if they don't treat me as they ought to do, I'll leave the

establishment and set up for myself.' 'As what?' 'As veterinary surgeon, sir; I know something of the business, and they are d—d ignorant about horses in Portugal, sir.' The duke and two aides-de-camp now appeared."

Lisbon has got some English *soubriquets*. One place is called "'Turkey Square' by English sailors, from flocks of these birds being exposed for sale there. There are several good ordinaries, or eating-houses; one in particular, commonly called John Andar's, not because the keeper of it rejoices in that name, but because 'Caza de Pasto 1^o. Andar' figures on a board at the bottom of a stair,—meaning that the house of entertainment is on the 'primeiro andar' (first floor), which our countrymen, ignorant of the language, suppose to be the name of the host!"

One anecdote more on the authority of the captain:—

"Early in the morning, ladies may be seen going to the churches to do penance—perhaps consisting of going on their knees round the interior. At certain times, the figures of the Virgin and Saints are carried through the streets by people barefooted and shrouded in cloaks; and the whiteness of the skin of many of these betray them to be of the higher orders. But sometimes penance is a complete farce: thus, I heard of one lady, who vowed, on recovering from illness, to go from one church to another barefooted; she did so, but it was in full dress, and carried in a sedan-chair."

But, after all, (for we abjure the fights, prospects, politics, tariffs, loans, &c. &c. &c.) the chief end of Capt. Alexander's mission is the point of most interest; and we rejoice to observe that facilities were afforded him for the better prosecution of his African journey. He tells us, "Whilst delayed in Lisbon waiting for the documents promised me, I had several lessons in Portuguese from a very facetious gentleman, Senhor Penheiro, and engaged a Portuguese sailor-boy, Antonio Joaquim Pereira, to accompany me to Africa."

"H. E. Senhor Freire, minister of war and of foreign affairs, to whose attention I was most kindly recommended by the envoy extraordinary in London, M. de Mordes Sarmiento, and Sir Nicholas Trant, gave me introductions and recommendations to Portuguese governors of colonies, with the present of a MS. map of Portuguese discoveries in Africa; and, at the suggestion also of his excellency, the emperor was so condescending as to confer on me the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to facilitate my movements in Africa; for all which I was very grateful."

The rest of the information he could extract from persons who had been resident in the African settlements, does not seem to have been much; but his ignorance of the language in which his inquiries were answered was a sore drawback.

Still, he is an unassuming and a pleasant fellow, fearless of peril, and animated with the best spirit. May we live to see his fortunate return; and, after shaking him by the hand, write a capital review of his interesting Travels in Africa!

The Princess; or, the Beguine. By Lady Morgan, author of 'O'Donnell,' &c. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1834. Bentley.

THIS publication was delivered to booksellers on Monday and Tuesday last week; but as it was withheld from the *Literary Gazette* (an unusual thing with its publisher, or, indeed, any of his contemporaries), we contented ourselves with a notice to correspondents, merely

to mark our acquaintance with the work, and reserve ourselves for its candid examination when it should have had that chance to which we alluded, and which those interested in its success seemed to fear that we should impede. Far be such a spirit from our page: if we have not the meanness to puff without merit when required or expected of us, we at least entertain a higher notion of our vocation than to censure without cause.

Lady Morgan is a very clever woman, and her literary career has been too marked to allow of her being passed over without due notice. Not referring to the past, however, we shall review *The Princess* without taking more pains than it is worth, and simply upon its own qualities.

Had we read only the first volume, we should have said, "This is an entertaining novel; too personal, to be sure, and therefore, like all personalities, impertinent and offensive; but still, such a production as will attract the attention of fashionable London readers." Had we read only the second and third volumes, we should have said, "This is a tiresome political eulogy upon the Belgian revolution, founded upon still more tiresome details about the picture-galleries, museums, and common spectacles (familiar to every Cockney traveller) at Ghent, Bruges, Brussels, and other equally well-known places." Looking at the three volumes, such is our unbiassed opinion; and we shall now glance over them for a few particulars to support it.

The first literary question that presented itself to us was, whether the book was written in English or in French? Upon the whole, being measured by quantity, the balance is in favour of English; but, on the contrary, if measured by quality (*i. e.* the lingo in which all the best, and would-be best things are written), it is decidedly French. We cannot imagine any thing more droll than a French translation would be, in which all the French phrases were, "for uniformity's sake," rendered by their equivalent in English. Some pages would be, not like ale and porter, but like beer and bourdeaux—half-and-half. Still, it would not do for a school-book, though somewhat resembling the classics interlined with the sense, rendered word for word in our poor and meagre mother tongue.

Those who can master the difficulties of the two languages, and understand the writer, will soon find proofs of her talent. The account of the Opera Omnibus-box, and other scenes in the King's Theatre, are partly accurate, and partly embellished either by the fancy or the ignorance of Lady Morgan, whose acquaintance with such things, and what is called *bon ton*, seems rather to be the smattering of the lower circles, than the information of the best; for in our so-called Fashionable World there exists two very distinct classes,—the one, though including much of high rank, not very scrupulous about the characters and pursuits of its associates, so that they are able to feast, or amuse, or gratify; and the other, taking a more elevated tone in moral sentiment, and consequently in social position. To the former class alone do the author's observations relate. Of it she shews herself to have been an acute student; and truly, though we have seen, as we thought, a good deal of the many-coloured scenes of "life," we confess that the extent of her ladyship's knowledge surprised us.

It is developed every where: in her descriptions of persons, and in her philosophising upon

* The *Age* newspaper is one of her high-life authorities, and referred to several times!!

men and things, a mood of frequent indulgence, and one in which she displays much shrewdness and ability. We will offer two or three examples.

"I like" (said Lady Frances, a married lady with a son of some ten years old), "I like to live *au jour la journée*: one never can answer for oneself." "And least of all," said the Princess, "when one is *entre deux âges*!—that twilight of the passions, when one gropes oneself into a scrape, which in youth one would have wanted the courage, and in age the desire, to encounter."

Again, the above Lady Frances, speaking of her husband, and the wife of his intimate friend, Lord Montessor, says: "You remember his infatuation of three years back, before Mrs. St. Leger's departure for Germany; the diamond agraife sent to me by Storr and Mortimer, by mistake; his (Mortimer's) capricious cut, after shewing her up by his devotion in a way quite unpardonable: when once a woman is *affichée* as the favourite of a public man, there is no retreat. Private flirtations pass unnoticed; but I never yet knew a woman completely get out of the scrape if inscribed in the Pension-list—did you?"

The husband is thus described:—

"Sir Frederick Mottram, like all of his temperament and cast, was a vain man; he was also a susceptible one. But political life, and a well-sustained ambition, that 'grew with what it fed on,' had saved him from the penalties of gallantry, to which his passionate and imaginative character might have driven him. An *engouement* for his wife's friend, Lady Montessor, and a caprice for his friend's flirt, Mrs. St. Leger, had acquitted him however, in the world's eye, from the imputation of a cold and stoical insensibility. But the private frailties of public men, if not always of short endurance, are most frequently sunk in higher interests; and the great political epic, more especially, of which Napoleon was the protagonist, admitted no pause for episodes of gallantry in the career of those whose lives were in any way bound in the last scenes of his declining power."

We shall only add one other instance of this sort—a memorable axiom for dissolute females in the upper walks of life: "With some beauty, no passions, and no principles, any woman may be any thing she pleases."

It would be unprofitable to go on with quotations, in which the motives and movements of profligacy are so ably explained; and especially as we trust the vast majority of our readers will agree with us in thinking,

"Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise."

It is but candid to observe, however, that talent requires but slight materials to build up showy edifices, and that lady writers are not, of necessity, so knowing as they may appear to be. Lady Morgan tells us there is more vice in London than in any other city in the world; and she would have done better if she had not stirred up so much of it. But this is not a new habit; and we remember a story, somewhat in her own way, and, as she would say, *si non è vero, è ben trovato*, which illustrates its early indulgence. We cannot repeat it, but the gist was Sir Jonah Barrington's bluntly asking her, after the publication of one of her works, if it had been her misfortune to be treated as the Sabines were by the Romans. The fair authoress was astonished, and disclaimed the idea, wondering what put such stuff into the inquisitor's head! "Because," said Sir Jonah, "you describe such things so well!"

Still confining ourselves to the first volume,

we should state, that the author evinces clear and fine perceptions of character. Her introductory sketches are often smart hits; and she only fails when she paints at full length, and elaborates her portraits. As a specimen of the former, take Dr. De Burgo.

"Doctor de Burgo was a specimen of a peculiar genus not rare among the medical tribe. His *savoir faire* far exceeded his *savoir*. He was, in fact, a mere impersonation of charlatanism in its most striking, though not in its coarsest characteristics. Rapid in perception, quick in adaptation; seeing at a glance the weaknesses of others, skilful in concealing his own; gifted to amuse, but prompt to injure; he was morally, as professionally, more bent upon watching the effect he was producing, than delicate as to the means by which it was produced. Urged by the restless energies of an implacable vanity to seek, and even to 'command success,' his vengeance against all that crossed him, even accidentally, in his path, was enduring and implacable. Without any of those sterner principles which might have impeded the march of one of more elevated sentiments, he found no difficulty in mastering the feeblenesses of all classes: but while, with seeming frankness, he blinded his dupes, he employed them perseveringly to serve himself and to crush his rivals. In the pursuit of eminence, he counted more upon mental than bodily infirmities; and taking in turn the colour of every prejudice, he was amusing with the idle, canting with the pious, politic with the factious, and sentimental with the imaginative. By an adroit display, also, of professional technicalities, that rarely committed itself to a fact or an opinion, and by a ready complaisance to wishes intuitively divined, he passed on the superficial for superskilful, and on the feeble for more than kind. Thus gifted, had his lot been cast in a great metropolis, he might have early become the oracle of a court, the dispenser of ether and opium, gossip and scandal, to dowager royalties and gentlewomen in waiting; and would have reached that envied round in the professional ladder, which gives in substantial profit all that it refuses in personal respectability and professional esteem. As yet, however, fortune had not been favourable to the exploitation of these qualities; and wanting the opportunity for introduction into the higher walks of society, he considered himself fortunate in having captivated the attention and confidence of Lady Dogherty, whose landau and livery-servants had established to his perfect satisfaction the fact of her command of wealth."

Nothing can be more clever and piquant; and the doctor, indeed, to the very end, continues to be the best-drawn, and most consistent and natural character; though by far the most amusing is Larry Fegan, an Irish servant, who is admirably introduced, and nearly, though not quite, so well supported throughout. He is, perhaps, like most of the others, and especially Sir Ignatius and Lady Dogherty, made ultra-extravagant, and his features exaggerated into caricature; but still he is the amusing clown of the performance, and we cannot do better than exhibit his humour in a letter to his mamma.

"To Mrs. Elizabeth Fegan, alias Burke,
Shanballymac, county Kerry.

"ONERED MOTHER,—I writ ye a long letter by Jimmy Howlan, who was going to the leeks from Brissels, with his furrin master—and wouldn't care if myself was in it; th' iday of onld Ireland just hanging about my neck like a milestone; though the greatest of luck

has come upon me since thin, mother dear; and I no more thinking of it, surely, than the child unborn. And well, ma'am, what would yez be after thinking if it's own body groom I am to the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Mottram, barynite, and minister of steet, and privy-counsellor to the king—O! divil a less, ma'am; and I thought it the greatest of honors to be his own little boy behind the cab, and breaking my arrum—God bless the mark! Och! then, mother dear, I wisht you were after seeing me, this blessed day, 'hove all the days o' the year, mounted on an elegant blood mare the Knight of Kerry might be proud to ride, and I in my bran new livery shuit, that is no livery at all, I'm proud to say; but just sich a coat as the first gentleman in the land needn't be ashamed to wear: to say nothing of a new carline,* and neither band nor bow, so that it's what I might pass for a raal gentleman bred and born all over th' universal world; which, mother dear, you know I am, if every one had his jew. And the master, the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, riding afore me, down to the House, and up the Park, to th' intire amazement of the out-of-dur servants, including Mr. Saunders, the head coachman, a raal buckeen, keeping company with the best in the land at the races and other resorts. Mother dear, I'll send you a sovryn in gould, and an iligant shawl, by the first opportunity; and was thinking that when I'd be after taking my second quarter—and has twenty guineas a-year, ma'am, with clouths, boots, and buckakins—(for the first will go to pay my trifle of dits;) and sure, it's in regard of being so long out of pleece, and other raisons afore-mentioned in my last. Och hone! but I was in a poor way thin; but don't be graving now, for it's all over, like the fair of Athy: and was advised by th' under coachman, a dacent Dublin boy, to present a petition to Sir Frederick, and tell him how I had fell into throuble, and grew up big, bare, and neeked; but had a spurrit above it, of coorse, as well becomed me: and manetime was doing a turn about the place, in th' offices and the steeble-yard; and had my bit and my sup, and my rag; and Larry here, and Larry there, and doing a turn for the housemaids one day, in regard of the dustings and the pope's heads; and helping the helper on another; and hiding in the hay-loft from Mr. Saunders, who hates the *Hirish*, bad luck to him! worse nor pison: and th' hall porter, who isn't the boy to throw a drop over his shoulder, nor stand by looking at other people ghinking; and I put into his aisy-cheer night after night; and not a Christian in the house, bad or good, only myself, and the maids, and the sick futman in the garret, and nobody to look after him nor wet his lips but myself. Well, the divil sich ballyboraging and rollicking ever ye seed as is going on here from morning till night; and my leedy and Sir Frederick knowing no more about it nor the child unborn: and you'd be after taking th' house-steward for a bishop, and the grooms of the cheembers for the Protestant ministers of Shanballymac; they looking as stately, ma'am, and as high, as the rock of Cashel, in black clouths, and white cambrick pocket-handkerchiefs. And this is the way, mother dear, I got into place, opening the hall-door for the maister in the middle of the night, and the blessed sun shining, and other things, which it doesn't behove me to be after talking about; so mum's the word. So now I'm his honour's own groom, and grown as fat as a fool, ma'am; having lots to ate, nothing to do, and plenty to help me. So, the place shooting me intirely, I have got my hair cut in the new London fashion,

* "Hat:—querre, why so called in Ireland?"

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with an helper under me, and goes to Ashley's, and begs my duty to Father Murphy, for the great pains he took with my education—and no thanks to Miss Grimly's Protestant Oxillery Bible Sunday-school; and till him, if ye please, that I means to take up, and look to my duty, and takes the liberty of sending him a snuff-box, which Jeemes Howlan tells me was blessed by the Pope of Room, with the other bastes, on St. Anthony's day; and gave him a bran new Culgee handkerchief for it; with which, including the sovran and the shawl, I remain, owered mother, your own dear and dutiful son, till further notice by post or otherwise, your affectionate

LAWRENCE FEGAN.*

As we have already mentioned, the second volume (pursuing the tour of Sir F. Mottram into Belgium) becomes literally a political road-book and itinerary. From Ostend we boat it to Ghent, from Ghent to Bruges, from Bruges we go to Brussels; and we see all the lions and sights by the way; improved (as old preachers used to say) for the edification of the public, by accounts of the glorious four days,—of Pellico and the Italian patriots,—of Poland and Polish refugees,—and of the bygone times and present condition of the once Low, but now High countries. It is, in short, a panorama of the history of Belgium, coloured by Lady Morgan.

On his travels, it should be told, Sir Frederick encounters the heroine under sundry masquerade disguises, as Princess of Schauffhausen; as a Beguine Sister Marguerite; as an artiste, and as acting other parts; but, in fact, being all the while his political Genius, and a she-propagandist inspiring his mind with correct notions of the *Braves Belges* and their revolutionised and regenerated country.

The third volume continues the same strain, but transports all the opera-house fashionables over to Brussels, to variegated the nature of the lessons, and conduct to the *dénouement* of the novel. We thus get more fatigued with the Doghertys, not omitting the prurientes about Sir Ignatius's twice bastard twins; and more wearied with the party apostolicism of the never-ending and never-going Beguine. And why should she?—for, after all, it is a fancy Likeness by the author of herself. Let us do her the justice to exhibit some of her opinions. "Belgium," she says to Sir Frederick, "has been misrepresented to England! The old cabinets of Europe have spared no pains to betray her cause, or to vilify her upholders! You are among those who influence opinion! You belong to a party, sovereign by its wealth over that branch of the British press which sells its honour, its independence, the interests of humanity, at a price! You are listened to from the benches of the British senate; and though no man is changed, save by time, and the workings of his own perceptions, still the way may be cleared for him, for the free and fair exercise of his faculties."

At Brussels:—

"A fine band was playing the melting measure of a beautiful waltz, of that marked and elaborate character which this species of music has received at the hands of the great modern masters. 'How delicious!' said Sir Frederick. 'Pray, do not leave me, Madame Marguerite; the air, the perfume of the flowers, the moving music of your own voice—this is life, enjoyment ineffable!' 'And how cheaply purchased!' said Madame Marguerite; 'something cheaper

than the faded flowers of Covent Garden, Colinet's band, and peas at a guinea a quart.' 'Don't talk of it,' said Sir Frederick, with an expression of infinite disgust. 'All here is the spontaneous offering,' she said, 'of unpurchasable talent. That waltz is the composition of your accomplished Polish friend; another gifted Pole is at the piano-forte; and the rest of the band are all young Belgians, members of the amateur music of Brussels.'"

Of the English peagee, the sketch is more pointed.

"'You!' (to Lord Allington—a copy after Lord Alvanley) said the princess, drawing up with a humorous expression of dignity—'You disdain me!—you, whose grandfather lived by his own labour, a city banker, or law-lord, or some such plebeian thing! Talk of old blood in England! the Red-book, there, is but an ennobled ledger: all now are lords of trade, like the forefather of Lady Frances's ducal sire, who kept a grocer's shop; or Lord Aubrey's great grand-uncle, who was a linen-draper and mayor of London in the time of William the Third. Oh, no! the persons who despise my relationship as a blot in the escutcheon of true nobility, have royal blood in their veins; they are the true conservatives, and represent the least changed of the primeval families of Europe—the Celts. They quarter arms with Abel, who, says an old heraldry book I have just picked up, 'bore his father's coat quartered with that of his mother Eve, she being an heiress.'"

The following brevities will exhibit the genus of other slight, but clever touches.

"Prejudice is rarely to be argued with. The wounds of self-love, like those of some reptiles, have their best remedy in the source from which they derive their venom."

"At Vervier, the king having observed to the burgomaster, '*qu'il protégeât toujours l'industrie*' the burgomaster replied, '*Il n'y a pas besoin; ça va bien comme ça.*'"

But it is time to conclude, and we shall sum up very briefly. The author makes her persons of fashion speak much vulgar slang; and the dictatorial Beguine, in a letter of advice, tells Sir F. to "live with his wife—literally, not nominally." The dialogues are in general well sustained,—often lively, and sometimes brilliant. In this, Lady Morgan shines. One fault occurs in long epistles, repeating what has been described as the circumstances happened—a needless waste of paper and time. Altogether, the novel is not a novel, but a political panegyric garnished—a pill gilt.

The Literary Souvenir, and Cabinet of Modern Art. Edited by A. A. Watts. New Series. 8vo. pp. 224. London, 1835. Published for the Proprietor by Whittaker and Co.

On the engravings which embellish this volume our critic on the Fine Arts has pronounced his very favourable opinion; and their increased number is fairly enough boasted of by the editor in his preface. By raising his price from twelve shillings to a guinea, and, instead of gilt edges, and silken binding, giving us uncut paper and common boards, he has enabled himself to asso-

* How eloquently does this passage, however meant, speak the panegyric of England, with all her faults to be loved and admired still! Her nobility, many of them of high lineage and long descent from feudal ancestry, are yet mingled, and largely mingled, with whom? the children of merchants, and of professional men, whose talents have raised them from the humblest to the proudest ranks of society. There is not a Briton born to whom the peerage is not open. What an incitement to the noblest exertions, and how widely acting! for, though but a few can gain the greatest prizes, thousands by aspiring to them reach a splendid pre-eminence.

ciate this "new series" more fully and intimately with the Fine Arts. The letter-press, indeed, is largely devoted to that particular subject. The volume opens with a poetical *catalogue raisonné* of the great masters, called the "Painter's Dream;" and the notes appended to it record the principal incidents of their lives and productions. There are also sketches of Howard, Stothard, Westall, G. Barret, Ripplingille, and G. R. Lewis; an essay on and plan for encouraging an historical school in England, suggested by Sir M. A. Shee twenty years ago; a hitherto unpublished discourse by Lawrence on the same topic; and other papers bearing more or less on painting and its adjuncts.

The other contents are more miscellaneous, and consist of two or three tales, poetical contributions, and slight literary performances, descriptive of interesting places, events, and feelings.

Though the last of the annuals (excepting Hood's Comic—should it not take a freak to laugh the old year out and the new year in), the *Souvenir* certainly appears in good season. As the race is not always to the swift, we have ever thought it a folly to publish Christmas gifts as soon as possible after Midsummer; and New-year presents in the dog-days. To be late, to be sure, is to lose the foreign markets; but, by management, those might be supplied in time to be consistent with the home publication. Our business, however, is more with the matter than the manner; and we proceed to its transaction.

The opening verses, "the Painter's Dream," by the editor, being rather pegs for the notes, we presume, than an attempt at superior composition, may be passed over without critical animadversion; and we shall, therefore, only say that we think "sleeping spires" too bold an image, and the repetitions of "taste sublimed" and "taste refined," &c. &c. more sonorous than meaning.

The brief sketches of our native artists are pleasing. The tribute to Howard's lovely and poetic creations, just. With Stothard's early success and fame the writer seems to have been unacquainted; and, consequently, what he has stated about his not being appreciated till recently, is altogether mistaken ground. The concluding sentence is bad English too; in which the common misuse of *alone* for *only* is so well exemplified that we will quote it as a beacon.

"He has lately, in the natural decay to which humanity is liable, been removed from us, to a region where he can alone encounter embodiments of beauty and goodness more graceful and serene than those emanations of his genius which he has left posterity as a consolation for his loss."

Of Westall the notice is happily lightened by an original and playful poem by that amiable and accomplished painter, which we have much pleasure in putting in the front of our quotations.

"*The Pleasures of Vicissitude.*"
By Richard Westall, R.A.

The hues of bliss more brightly glow
Charmed by softer tints of woe;
And, blended, form, with ardent strife,
The strength and harmony of life.—Gray.
When all the sky's serenely blue,
When roses are good, and toils are few,
And horses safe, and chaises new,
And postboys drive us carefully;
Then all monotonous the days,
And void of interest seem the ways,
As looting backward in the chase
We lounge and grumble sleepily;
Then beds seem hard, and inns are cold,
And mutton tough, and chickens old,

* Among other things, almost every one of the Belgian functionaries are made to pass across the scene, accompanied by full descriptions of their merits, by their showy lady. This, at least, is novel.

And cheeses strong, and void of mould,
And landlords cheat prodigiously!
But when across the vault of night
Wide flame the forked bolts of light,
And horses gallop with affright,
And rear and start confusedly!

Or when a drunken postboy drives,
Regardless of the limbs and lives
Of those by whom his master thrives,
Up starts each latent energy!

Then every steep's unguarded flank,
And every ditch profound and dank,
And e'en each gently rising bank,
Alarm the traveller horribly.

But if those ills we steer between,
How lovely looks the blue serene!
How pleasant the long level green,
Which tired us once confoundedly!

How safe a harbour seems an Inn!
How honest looks old double chin,
His thrice-dressed dinner bringing in,
And bowing to us courteously!

Ye wretched few, deprived of bliss,
By what the world calls happiness,
I feel and pity the distress
Which makes your lives drag heavily!

Continual good is sure to cloy;
'Tis from the mixture of alloy
That ease is made, that joy is joy,
And ecstasy is ecstasy!"

Before we take leave of what may be deemed the artistical division of the volume, we must refer, and we regret to say with disapprobation, to the editor's concluding remarks on Sir M. A. Shee's valuable communication.

"The completion (he says) of our new National Gallery will, it is hoped, lead to some act of liberality on the part of the legislature in favour of British art. The twenty thousand pounds recently voted for the Euphrates Expedition, from which no practically useful results can ever be expected, would have more than sufficed to try the efficacy of the plan now proposed."

It is, in our opinion, arrant nonsense, as well as bad taste, to depreciate other designs, in order to elevate that project in behalf of which you happen to be standing forward. We as cordially concur in every plan to advance British art as the most sanguine of its followers, and we especially admire that which the distinguished President's zeal and intelligence has chalked out. But we cannot, on that account, decry the most laudable and desirable undertaking here denounced as unimportant and illusory. However precious we esteem the noble efforts of the easel, and however stirring our delight in its successful achievements, we cannot be blind to the mighty beneficial consequences involved in this measure so worthy of a great nation. The intercourse of vast empires is sought to be established on ready and certain foundations. It is on such improvements that the Arts themselves have to build their best hopes: it is from the progress of such events that they must look for that encouragement, of the deficiency of which they have hitherto complained.

But from prosing we turn to poetry. Among the most graceful and touching contributors to this *Souvenir* is a Miss E. L. Montagu—a young lady, it is stated—whom we trust we shall often meet again. Her offerings are short and numerous, and generally breathe a melancholy and even gloomy air. But they are extremely sweet; and, while they promise more, do honour to a youthful muse: we select two specimens.

"The Deserted. By Miss E. L. Montagu.

Oh, never weep when I am gone, nor sigh to hear my name;
But fould my hands up' my breast, an' bear me to my An' yonder by the wide, wide sea, oh, lay me could an' low,
That softly ower my gowden hair the bonnie waves may I wouidna like to lay my head aneath the kirk-yard wa',
Sae sadly there, frae darksome yews, the lang, drear shadows fa':

I couldna sleep in storied tomb, nor 'neath the chancel floor,
Nor rest below the grass-green sod I aft hae wandered o'er.
But mouny a day I've langed to lie alane beside the sea,
For weel I luvie the blooming tide, sae bounding an' sae free;

There ever ower my head shall sweep the storm-bird's snowy wing,
An' voices o' the rushing winds my ceaseless dirge shall [sing]
I ask nae fading flowers o' earth to deck my clay-could breast;

A weary warld I leave behind, an' go unto my rest,—
A weary warld, wherein my heart grew auld before its time, [in their prime,
And life's sweet flowers, frae aff my breast, fell, withered
An' strike nae mournfu' harp for me, when life hath frae me fled, [dead;

A voice sae sweet aboon my rest would wake me frae the An' I must sleep a soun', soun' sleep, an' never drear the pain

To hear anither wake the harp I ne'er may strike again.
Then never weep when I am gone, nor sigh to hear my name, [hame;

But fould my arms up' my breast, an' bear me to my An' yonder by the wide, wide sea, oh, lay me could an' low,

That softly ower my gowden hair the bonnie waves may

The foregoing illustrates Newton's picture: the following simple lay refers to a peculiar northern and affecting expression.

"Birdalane."

Nae kin hae I, nae hame, nae gear,
Nae loving sirc, nae mither dear,
Nae brither in my sports to share,
Nae sister fond to braid my hair;—
Ever my tears pour down amain,
An' aye they ca' me Birdalane!

I had a hame fu' braw an' fair,
A sister aye to braid my hair,
A mither dear to soothe my wae,
A brither young wi' me to play;—
I had a sirc, that now hae nae,
An' aye they ca' me Birdalane!

Ae morn I stood the sea beside,
I saw a ship come ower the tide;
'That morn I tined them ane an' a'—
I moun'd, an' ga'd the tear down fa';—
But wha for me shall mak the name?
Oh, wha shall weep for Birdalane!"

It is due to the editor of such a volume to extract something of his; and from lines "To Nine Sisters" we select a few stanzas, the fittest we can find to exemplify the natural sentiment which he has frequently succeeded in expressing *con amore*.

"In years long past, when life was new,
Ere Time or Care had touched my brow,
My earliest songs were given to you;
Come back and be my muses now!—
Now that my heart is faint and worn
With many a vigil dark and long,
And I have learned those hues to mourn
Which brightened once my hopes and song.

The smiles that lit my path of yore,
And bade my lyre responsive thrill,
May imp my flagging wing once more,
May raise my drooping spirit still:
Oh, could that sunshine bring again
The high resolves my boyhood knew,
Haply, I then might wake a strain
Worthier a poet's fame and you!

The buoyant pulse—ingenious glee—
That spring-like, rich, romantic gleam,
Which tinged every thing we see,
And makes our youth one blessed dream,—
A summer day, of deep delight,
When not a threatening cloud is near,
When all is beauty to the sight,
And all is music to the ear!

And such my life, when Hope was young,
And the bright world before me lay,
And visions of enchantment flung
Their glories on my lonely way.
Ay, such was life to me, when first
Inspired by you, my gentile Nine!
Fresh from the fount of feeling burst
The songs that wreathed your names with mine!
Ye, too, are changed: the gamesome child,
My muse of mirth in other days,
That bade me share her gambols wild,
And charmed me with her winning ways,—
Is now a child no more; but moves
With slower step, sedate air;
With many a grace her Poet loves,
But not the smiles she used to wear."

From four beautiful poems, fraught with mind, from the pen of L. E. L., we shall add

"Birdalane or Burdalanne—the last survivor of a race—one who has outlived all ties."

two to our selections, omitting a most spirited address worthy of the gallant monarch, "Henri IV. to the fair Gabrielle," and "Venice," a characteristic, stirring, and, after all that the subject has elicited, a wonderfully original poem.

"The Billet Dous (a Picture by Newton.)

Yes! sweet letter, I will keep thee
Years—alas! it may be years;
Midnight's lonely hour shall steep thee
With the tenderest, truest tears.
'Tis his last—his farewell letter,
Doomed 'mid distant lands to rove;
He may find a brighter, better,
Never a more faithful love.

Yet to such vain fear replying,
When the days pass long and lone;
Still my heart, on his relying,
For his truth will pledge its own.
Ah! the love from childhood cherished
Links a sweet and household tie;
If such old affection perished,
All life's early hopes must die.
He will think, when summer weather
Lights some foreign forest glade,
How we used to roam together
In the greenwood's golden shade.
When strange flowers are round him blowing,
Purple in their eastern pride;
He'll recall the wild ones growing
By his native river's side.

On some stranger's hearth when gazing
With a home-awakened heart,
He'll but see the wood fire blazing
Where we went to sit apart.
All life's dearest links enthrall thee,
Whosoever thou may'st roam;
Every thought that can recall me,
Must recall, too, youth and home.

Yes! I see the gliding motion
Of his vessel on the deep;
Oh, thou far and fearful ocean,
Carefully my loved one keep.
Ah, ye white sails slowly sweeping,
Like the wings of some vast bird,
Stay one moment for my weeping;
Let my last farewell be heard.

Tell him how each morning breathing
Shall my constant prayer ascend;
How the earliest flowers enwreathing,
I shall at our altar bend.
May St. Genevieve seek o'er him,
Every night I'll watch her shrine;
May she to his home restore him,
To a home that will be mine."

The next, on a Grecian Garden, by Danby, is redolent of that classic land, and worthy of its literature.

'Tis lonely as my own sad heart,
'Tis silent as my own still life,
Fair garden—lovely as thou art,
Thy walks are lone, thy songs are mute.
The sunset's melancholy beam
Falls o'er thy vase sculptured snow,
These urns for roses made, now seem
As if the dead were laid below.

The statues wear a sterner brow
Than they were wont to wear of old;
The blossoms, drooping from the bough,
Leave half sweet summer's tale untold.
Droop, droop, pale flowers, for ye are mine;
Your early doom my own will be;
Give me some sympathising sign
That nature sorroweth with me.

Ah! folly—yonder solemn sky
Is not for pity, but for prayer;
And Nature's universal eye
Weeps not, though one wrung heart despair.
Oh wind! that with a noiseless wing
Art wandering 'mid the olive grove,
In vain I ask of thee to bring
Some solace for my grief and love.

Let echo, by thy voice, reveal
All I would ask the wind to tell;
Echo might surely pity feel,
For sorrow she hath known so well.
Ah! bring me one beloved face,
Ah! breathe me one beloved name:
I wish I could one moment trace
His path of fortune, and of fame.

Yet wherefore should I seek to know
The path that I may never share;
Oh! flower, that for the sun dost blow,
Say thou how dear is such fond care.
Life cannot fling again the gleam
First flung on morning's glancing tide;
I'd rather keep its sweet and dream
Than win a waking world's beside.

How often in his purple wine
He's bathed the red rose from my hair,
And said, "The cup is pale, love mine!
Unless what breathes of thee be there."

When others in his halls rejoice,
And wake the lute, and lead the choir;
Ah! does he miss lone's voice,
And does he miss lone's lyre?

I will not call him false, but changed;
Some change the wanderer may restore;
Alas! the heart, when once estranged,
Returns to its first faith no more.
I only ask to weep apart,—
Reproach I scorn,—regret is vain;
Yet, idol of my dreaming heart,
You'll never be so loved again."

Although we have occupied so much of our space, we are induced to add "The Wreck," by an anonymous hand, but possessing, in our eye, merits to recommend it to this distinction.

"The Wreck."

The storm is loosed and tracks her way—that lone and laden ship,
[slip]
Like a wroth and meagre ban-dog from his iron leash let
The steersman at the stubborn helm exerts his utmost might,
But the snow-fleece slanteth to his brow, and dims his eager sight.

She driveth on as an eagle would when the lightnings follow him,
And plunged down till her decks are charged up to the very brim
And her ports drink in the foaming brine, a dark and maddening stream,
With a gurgling sound, and the moan of one who dreams a fearful dream.

Midnight is at her revel wild, that veiled mysterious one—
She hath gathered the stars into her lap, and lendeth unto none
The wonted light that lately grew upon her silver air,
When the moon drew from her orient shell the life that lingered there.

There are lantern lights atern within that lonely ship I wist,
And they flicker through the spray afar, like faint-fires in a mist;
And on the rent and flapping sails a fitful glare they throw,
That mocks the dance of a demon throng, on the wild waves below.

She hurries on, with the maddened march of some dis-astered king,
The emine of whose regal robes abroad the breezes fling,
When the tread of traitors followeth him with wild avenging wrath,
And with lifted brands and muttered oaths they dog his desperate path.

Hark! to the crashing of her masts, the spar, and helm, and sail,
[gale]
Are borne away in the wrathful swirl of that relentless And from her broad and ribbed side each struggling plank is left,
Till there is not a shed of her bravery on that dark wild ocean left."

We regret that we can only (not alone!) refer to a striking mythological poem, very Ancient-Mariner and Coleridge-like; but we have no room except for a single stanza, painting a serpent on the Nile, uncoiling itself from a boy, in the light of morning: it will speak for the rest.

"The lurid scale along the crest,
With its gleam of gold and blue,
Falls smoothly, like a blush of flowers
Reflected in the dew;
Unwreathed is the slender train of life,
And the folds are far and few."

An Irish legend of a "Bishop's Island," is an agreeable variety; a visit to the "Hospice of St. Bernard" well written, though the subject is rather trite to occupy a ninth of the volume; and the "Maison de Force," which is still longer, albeit it may be a true tale, is not so very good as we might expect, where there are so few things of the same kind.

There is nothing remarkable in the other supplies from several known hands; and yet the *Souvenir* is well deserving of that public patronage which ought always to encourage so much merit as it combines in literature and the arts. Besides charming the eye, it has much to gratify the taste and delight the imagination; and a more refined and elegant memorial of regard or affection could hardly be offered at this season of remembrances.

GELL'S HOME AND ITS VICINITY.

(Third Notice—conclusion.)

THOUGH we have already bestowed two papers on this work, its value and interest claim at least another; and, indeed, we are sensible that many would still leave us in the dilemma of not having rendered it sufficient justice.

The Tarquinian and Etruscan antiquities have certainly by their importance fixed more of our attention than any other portion of Sir William Gell's labours; but there is hardly a page of them which does not throw light on classic ground, and enable us to form more correct ideas on inquiries dear to every intelligent mind respecting the topography of the ancient mistress of the world, her early history, and branches of philology of universal application. With a view to the latter, how necessary it appears that the whole of Etruria should be explored with the diligence of a Gell; and its antiquities of every kind brought into a concentrated focus. Already we have in the "*Museum Etrusque de Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino*,"* an admirable contribution

* The "Fouilles de 1828 à 1829, vases peints avec inscriptions," printed at Viterbo (4to), has, thanks to the illustrious author, long been an ornament to our library, and a constant source of instructive reference. It is a work of extraordinary interest, and conveys information of the utmost antiquarian value; the state of the arts is finely illustrated by the vases themselves, and a key to the mysteries of the literature of remote times furnished by the inscription. It is true that we cannot yet unlock the sealed entrance; but, we trust, that great progress is making towards that desirable event—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Etruria was the mistress of Italy, and the waters which bathed her shores, yet Vitulonia, the seat of her dominion, had been swept so completely from amongst "the things that be," that the old historians declare it to be out of their power to designate the particular spot where the first centre of Italian rule was established. It was, however, notorious that Vitulonia lay in an inland direction from that point on the Etrurian coast where the ancients were accustomed to land from the island of Elba. On the same site existed the celebrated mineral baths of Caldane. All these circumstances, which acquired additional interest from the locality of the spot, where so rich a spoil had accrued from excavating subterranean vaults, induced the Prince of Canino to conclude, that those vaults formed a portion of the ruins of Vitulonia. The mineral baths of Canino, which were renovated by Minutius, the pro-consul, in the first century of the Christian era, had been discovered by Lucien some twenty years before, and were once more rendered available. In the progress of this task he met with a pedestal, which bore an inscription originating with Minutius, as well as a marble statue of Hygiea, of very superior workmanship. From the mineral springs here spoken of, the adjoining district derives the name of Caldane; and it has constantly preserved that name, even to the present hour. The ores of Elba continue to be exported to, and melted down upon, this line of coast; and in this way every circumstance which stands recorded by the ancient writers as connected with Vitulonia, yet survives in full force. So rare a coincidence between the experience of by-gone ages and our own times, having received further corroboration from the discovery of several splendid emanations of the pencil and chisel, at the very outset of the excavations set on foot, were amply sufficient to give shape and substance to the conjectures which the prince had formed. He now entertained a hope, that the vaults would be found to contain inscriptions, which would place his conjectures beyond the reach of doubt. As many as two hundred objects were brought to light without any of their inscriptions affording an allusion to Vitulonia: but, at length, upon reaching a vault belonging to the Arionsa family, which was discovered in a deep-sunk grotto, completely choked with earth, a vase in a perfect state of preservation was dug up; and this vase not only bore the words VITULON OCHREI inscribed upon it, but an emblem of the people of Vitulonia, consisting of the figures of a man and a matron sacrificing to the ancient Bacchus. This valuable discovery, taken in conjunction with the local circumstances to which reference has been made, and further illustrated by a careful investigation of the inscriptions found in the vaults, which shewed that those vaults were the sepulchres of the most distinguished Etrurian families, lead to the conclusion, that mausolea such as these, abounding with works of art of the very first class, could have appertained to no other spot but the capital itself. Such, indeed, is the inference which Lucien himself has drawn; and he has shewn very strong grounds as his basis. With reference to the date assignable to the remains which he has brought to light, he assumes, that, as Vitulonia had ceased to exist in the earliest of Roman times, these vaults are of a period anterior to the foundation of the Eternal City; and that, as the art of painting did not

towards the elucidation of this subject; and as the spirit of inquiry is actively and learnedly at work on the remains of Egypt, Asia-Minor, Central Asia, Hindostan, and the hyperborean regions of northern Europe, it is not too much to hope that our age will have the gratification of witnessing many things unfolded which have lain hidden in the darkness of a hundred generations. The first history of mankind is the inspiring theme; and every toil which evolves one spark to illuminate it, is a triumph of which human intellect and philosophy may justly be proud.*

As we have in our preceding long note discussed several of the principal points of general Etruscan history, which grow out of the Prince of Canino's excavations and discoveries, we shall now confine ourselves more strictly to some of Sir W. Gell's local expositions. The account of Corioli is full of matter. We are informed,—

"Corioli is more difficult to find than almost any city within the boundaries of our map; which is the more to be lamented, as, under Caius Marcus Coriolanus, it was for a short time at the head of a confederation almost too powerful for Rome. There are many reasons for placing it in the vicinity of Lavinium, Lavinium, Aricia, and Ardea.†

"Of the situations which seem to offer themselves as possessed of the requisite characteristics, none seem at present more eligible than the hill beyond Genzano, called Monte di Due Torri, or that called Monte Giove: both of which are on the right of Via Appia. It is, nevertheless, true, that no such indications of antiquity have yet been found at these places as would suffice to establish Corioli at either. Monte di Due Torri has, indeed, a ruined castle, in a position which would be

attain to its meridian in Greece before twice two centuries had revolved from the building of Rome, the masterly productions of the pencil, recently discovered, must be at least four centuries older than the golden age of Grecian skill. He also considers it to be highly probable that those vaults are of a date remoter than the foundation of Rome, and that they are referable to the Trojan age, or those immediately succeeding times, in which Etruria spread her dominion over the entire surface of Italy, Magna Græcia, Sicily, and the Mediterranean islands. Some have objected, that the similarity which exists between the characters used in the inscriptions and the Grecian, points at the latter as their common parent. But they should have recollected, that Herodotus himself (v. 39) bears witness to the conformity existing between the ancient Greek and the Etrurian characters. The former was, it is most probable, of Pelagic origin; and the Pelagic was necessarily the language also of the ancient Etrurians. Though some of the Pelasgi found their way into Italy across the soil of Greece, no one will affirm them to have been of Greek extraction. They were of eastern descent; and it is the east which is the mother of the arts and civilisation under western skies.† Nor should it be forgotten that Pausanias himself tells us, the Italiæ possessed statues of bronze a long time before the Greeks.

* We beg to refer to a very interesting paper in this Gazette on Texier's discoveries in Asia Minor, which shews, and is likely to throw, much light on this great subject.

† The name Ardea is purely Celtic. This struck us on reading its description; and being very slightly versed in the language, we turned to *Thomson's Etymona* (published in 1826 by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, and a dictionary of great excellence), where we found our conjecture confirmed as follows:—

"ARD, in forming the names of places, particularly in Ireland, signifies HIGH; from Irish, Ard; Armoric, Arth, Arz; Goth. Har."

"EA, EY, particularly as a termination in the names of places situated near rivers or marches, signify WATER, from Goth. As; Sz, Ea; but sometimes confounded with Goth. ey, an island, as Ports-ea, Cherts-ea."

"In Scotland, it is the same. Ard is height,—witness Ard-na-murchan, Ard-na-glas, height of the gray rock. Arden is accurately named by the compound, and is the height of the waters.—Ed. L. G.

* Those who desire a more intimate acquaintance with this important subject, cannot do better than consult the "*Catalogo di scelti antichità Etrusche trovate negli scavi del principe di Canino*," and the erudite notice, which Lucien has appended to it. The latter has been reprinted at full length in the "*Biblioteca Italiana*," No. CLXXII, p. 29.—Ed. L. G.

well adapted for the citadel; and the town might have been built on the slope toward Monte Giove; and the latter hill is so called, perhaps, from a temple of Jupiter, which the Romans (who frequently spared the temples) may have left standing when they destroyed the city. A third probable site is the hill near the Osteria di Civita, between the roads to Conca and Nettuno. This is now covered with wood, but ruins may be concealed beneath; and the road to Conca would require further investigation. On that to Nettuno, there is no position where a city upon an eminence could have existed. Between the Osteria di Civita and Civita Lavinia (Lanuvium), are the remains of an ancient road, which branched from the Via Appia, near Monte due Torri. Now, it is not at all probable that this should originally have conducted only to a vineyard; and to no city is it more likely to have led than to Corioli. Its pavement, perhaps, may not have existed in the days of the Volsci; yet the utility of the road may have caused it to have been preserved by the Romans, and to have been afterwards paved by them. Though this road may have been that between Aricia and Corioli, yet, judging from the direction it takes, it could not have reached any city that was seated upon a hill. The ancients, however, use the words high and abrupt, and hill and mountain, with so little precision, that the descent from Corioli may have been, after all, only a few feet. There are some ruins below Civita Lavinia, on a little rising ground, which, if not too near that place, might be thought to mark the site of Corioli. There are also some tombs, and a long line, or bank, which may have been the course of the walls; but there is nothing sufficiently certain to lead to a decision. * * * Coriolanus was buried under a large Tumulus at Antium, which probably still exists."

Cures, an ancient city of the Sabines (Quiris is the Sabine word—a spear, one of the attributes of Quirinus), is also investigated in an interesting manner.

"The first historical notice given of this place is, that Romulus, having taken Antemnae, Genina, and Crustumium, approached so near the Sabine borders, that the nation was alarmed by his progress, and united in a league against him, under Titus Tatius, who was the king or chief of Cures. It must have been a place of high antiquity when compared with Rome, as Dionysius, speaking of this period, calls it the greatest city of the Sabines."

"Plutarch says, that 'in the compact between Romulus and Tatius, it was stipulated that the whole city should be called Rome, but the united people, Quirites.' Romulus himself was styled Quirinus, from carrying a spear (Curi or Quiris). Securis was originally, says Servius, semicuri, a half-spear. Cures, though once the capital of the country, was in after times considered of little importance; probably it was never walled, which Strabo seems to think few or none of the places in this country were when first built."

"The first ruins which may be fairly attributed to the Sabines of Cures are on the top of a hill overlooking the river, and scarcely half a mile to the north of Correse. They consist of a square enclosure, walled with great blocks of stone. There is some appearance of a gate on the south, and of another on the north."

It is possible, that by further investigation among the trees and the thick bushes, by which the place is now overgrown, more vestiges might be discovered."

Falerii, now Santa Maria di Faleri, or Fal-

leri, the city of the Faliscans, offers us strong temptations; and the similarity of name, *Falisci, Pelasgi*, leads almost to Archaic identification. A sketch of Falerii adorns the first volume, and the remains, especially of military architecture, are among the most striking of ancient Italy.

Veii, too, of which there is also a map, is replete with particulars we could well desire to notice in detail; and we learn, with regret, that its relics are fast disappearing from spoliation permitted by the proprietors of the soil. On the map is marked the site of a heap of ruins, "where (the author says) possibly the temple of Juno may have been; and among which, in the summer of 1830, lay a piece of marble, not without interest in the history of Veii—relating to the family Tarquitia, a race of celebrated Tuscan augurs, from whose books the soothsayers took their lessons, even as low down as the last war of the Emperor Julian with the Persians. Pliny says that Tarquinius Priscus wrote a book, 'de Hetruscâ disciplinâ.' It is also remarkable, that an inscription, mentioned by Professor Nibby in his 'Contorni di Roma,' relates to the statue of a Tarquinius, which had been ruined by the fall of the temple of Mars. The inscription in the Arx, lying among ruins which will soon entirely disappear, is evidently sepulchral, and of the date of the Roman colony—when the citadel was out of the town." Speaking of the ancient wall of "Etruscan Veii," where it has been preserved by the nature of the ground, Sir W. states:

"The ponderous masses of ten and eleven feet in length, and some of more than five feet in height, are sufficient to evince the venerable antiquity of these remains. The position of the blocks marked 11, and 9. 7, and that of the two above them, shew that the propriety of uniting two upper stones above the centre of a lower block was not known, and denotes the construction of a remote period. One of the most singular facts attending this wall is a bed of three courses of bricks, each three feet in length, intervening between the lower course of the wall and the rock upon which it is built. That the Etrurians, and in particular the Veientes, were celebrated for skill in works of *terra cotta*, is acknowledged. The Quadriga, for the central acroterion of the temple of Jupiter (which was the object of dispute between the cities of Veii and Rome, and which, on account of the prodigy of the victorious charioteer at the Porta Ratumena, whose horses are said to have run from the race course to Rome without stopping (Plut. in vit. Publicol. cap. 13), was finally transmitted to the latter city), is among the noted instances of the superiority of Veii in works of *terra cotta*; but it would be difficult to say what could have been the motive of employing brick work in walls of so massive a construction as those of Veii. In other parts, owing to the bushes and an accumulation of earth, the foundations of the walls cannot be examined without excavation. It requires only a very moderate knowledge of the subject to convince us that the construction of the wall of Veii has no resemblance to any thing remaining at Rome, nor yet at Nepi, Falerii, or Tarquinii, where the ramparts were in smaller blocks, and nearly regular. The style of the fortifications of Veii bespeak a still higher antiquity."

The Tyber and Tusculum; the essay on Alba Longa; Antium; the Via Appia; Aricia; Nemi; the Campagna di Roma, are all delightful; but, as we have before observed, it is the less necessary for us to dwell on qualities which must be so justly appreciated as to place

this work in every good library. We may, therefore, with less reluctance take our leave of it, and only repeat, that it is long since we have read a work which has afforded us so much pleasure and instruction.

Chances and Changes, a Domestic Story. By the Author of "Six Weeks on the Loire." 3 vols. 12mo. Saunders and Otley.

Nothing could more truly describe this novel than the two words on the title-page, for it is in every respect a "Domestic Story." The scene is laid chiefly in the house of the worthy rector of a living in Craven, whose daughter, Catherine, is the heroine. It is shifted, however, to London and its fashionable circles; and thence to those mountain valleys of Piedmont, where the descendants of the Waldenses still continue to profess a pure religion, amid a patriarchal simplicity most consonant to that creed.

Throughout the whole three volumes there is not a single sentiment which will not be approved by every sound heart and mind; and the moral end is wrought out with great verisimilitude, as the necessary result of the situation, circumstances, and characters of the *dramatis personæ*. From the vortex of dissipation and contact with profligacy, where vanity or selfishness are inherent, escape is withheld; but where a better principle prevails, it is shewn that even the strongest of human ties may be loosened, when their stricter union would be incompatible with happiness here, and the higher hopes of futurity.

The interest in the narrative, though it is not highly excited, never flags; and the picture of some of the finer workings in the female bosom is worthy of the pencil of an accomplished female writer. The story is also continuous and unbroken; so much so, indeed, that we were never more perplexed than we are how to extricate any part as an example of its merits. What we might select most readily would infringe on our rule, not, in such cases, to divulge a scintilla of the author's secret; and therefore what we do quote must be brief, as well as insufficient even as a brick of the building. A pretty, though melancholy, love-affair of Mariette, one of the fairest of the dwellers in the seclusion of St. Etienne, may supply the hiatus; and we take a few pages from a Sabbath in the mountains where she sorrows:—

"Never was there a more delightful pilgrimage, as it might be termed, to a sacred shrine, than the walk of Edward Longcroft with Catherine to the little church among the mountains. At every turn in the road, every winding in the path, there was something to delight or awe: sometimes they looked down on a cheerful hamlet, sheltered by orchards, brightening in fruits and flowers, refreshed by streams, and soothed with rills; sometimes they plunged into wild glens, or dreary passes, where nature itself appeared to have been rent asunder with convulsive throes, and to have scattered the rocks around in appalling fragments or inaccessible masses, among which the foaming torrents dashed impetuously along, giving a living majesty, a moving grandeur to the scenes which would otherwise have presented only the stillness of desolation. Every spot was fraught with some historic event, some moving recollection, which alternately awakened the zeal or sensibility of Arnaud, as he pointed them out to the observation of his companions. 'It was from these mountains,' said he, his eye kindling as he spoke, 'that the cry of 'Death, rather than the Mass!' resounded from one to another; that the valleys caught it from the echoes, and sent forth the faithful to the honours

of martyrdom and glorious death. It was to these very mountains that our persecuted Victor Amadeus came for refuge from his enemies, and found it in the loyalty of the very people whom he had just before hunted out like wild beasts, and destroyed with fire and sword. But I will not dwell upon these frightful times,"—and turning from his younger children, who walked at his side, he added, in a lower tone, "we speak as little as possible of these things before our young people, lest we should, unwittingly, implant in their hearts, before their judgment is sufficiently matured to correct the sentiments of resentment and hatred, which are as incompatible with Christian duty as the crimes that may have served to engender them. And, alas! even now, they see and hear too much of the injustice we are exposed to, not to feel quite as lively an indignation against our oppressors as it is wholesome to indulge in, and somewhat more." Mr. Neville and Edward Longcroft exchanged looks that sufficiently expressed how admirable this Christian forbearance appeared in their eyes; they did not sully it by the language of compliment; but the good pastor felt that he was understood by them, and continued: "It was among these mountains that Henri Arnaud, my favoured ancestor, of blessed memory, girded on the sword of the Lord, and took a solemn oath never to resign it, till he had reinstated the thirteen altars of our sanctuaries in the purity of their original worship. It would turn your daughter's cheek pale, my good brother, were I to relate half what he and his followers suffered in these fastnesses; but you must read them in his own account of '*La Glorieuse Reentrée*.' Look at these barren crags; what places for human beings to winter in, destitute of a change of garments, half famished for want of food, not daring to light a fire, for fear of betraying the place of their shelter! 'they wandered about in sheep-skins and goat-skins, being destitute, afflicted, tormented; of whom the world is not worthy: they wandered in deserts, and in mountains, and in dens, and in caves of the earth.' Lift up your eyes to these cliffs, seemingly inaccessible to all but the eagle! yet the Lord guided the feet and strengthened the hands of his children, to scale them, even in the night; and perhaps the very darkness contributed to their safety; for often, when daylight came, they shuddered, even the bravest of them, to see the dangers they had incurred, the apparently insurmountable difficulties they had overcome. Truly might they say, 'the Lord was a lantern unto their feet, and a light unto their paths.' He it was who 'taught their hands to war, and their fingers to fight, and sent them help out of his holy hill!' No, assuredly it is not among these mountains and valleys that our people can ever lose sight of their religion, and of the mercies which have sustained them in it, even unto this day." Mr. Neville uttered some words in a low tone, of which *est genius loci* reached the ear of the minister, who smiled, and finished the quotation. Such was the discourse that beguiled the road, till they reached the point where, hollowed partly out of the rocks, stood the little church where service was to be performed. The congregation were assembling, the bell which summoned them together was answered by the bells in the distant valleys, the clear blue vault of heaven seemed a fit and gracious canopy for worship so pure, and devotion so fervent; and when the voice of the people poured out in full chorus the beautiful consolations of the twenty-third Psalm,

"The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want," it seemed to recall the days of the primitive

Christians, when they also fled to the wildest spots to offer up their worship secure from their persecutors, in houses 'not made with hands,' and on 'high places,' sanctified to them by the Spirit of God. When the service was concluded, a scene scarcely less impressive followed, of exhortation and inquiry, between the pastor and his flock, scattered as it now was over the mountains. One wished him to go one way—another, another; all pressed him to go to their huts and chalets for refreshment; and as he had two other churches to serve at some distance during the day, he agreed to make his rounds among them so as to bring him to the nearest point for each in succession. The honest mountaineers pressed the strangers to accompany the minister, and partake such fare as they could set before them; but the fear that Lord Hervey might think their absence long, prevented their compliance, which otherwise would have been as great a pleasure to them as to those who invited them. They, therefore, took leave of their host until the evening, and retraced their steps, being rested by their attendance at Church, and refreshed by a cup of milk from a neighbouring chalet."

We shall only add, that remarks of rational and just observation often occur in *Chances and Changes*. For instance: "It is impossible to be very busy and very unhappy at the same time," may be adopted as an unflinching adage; and the following is, if not so terse, at least as deserving of our consideration:—

"What is it that makes us look back with such delight on the days of our youth? Is it novelty that gives such a zest to life? 'No,' said Mr. Neville, 'it is innocence: if you trace the thing, you will always find that retrospection becomes disagreeable precisely at the point of time when it is, in some way or other, connected with self-reproach.'"

The Life of Thomas Linacre, Physician to Henry VIII., &c. &c. By J. N. Johnson, M.D. Edited by R. Graves, Barrister. 8vo. pp. 263. London, 1834. Lumley.

So much of the era of Linacre, when the great change began to be effected in scholastic learning, is familiar to the classical and historical reader, not only from general works, but from the biographies of Erasmus, More, Latimer, Wolsey, and other eminent persons, that we could expect little of novel information from the work now before us. A condensed and luminous view might have been thrown over it, and the introduction of Greek literature into England exhibited in a clear and forcible manner, as the brightest point in the pencil of rays. But our author has preferred the good old jog-trot jumble; and we have indeed "the life of Thomas Linacre" as handed down to us by many authorities, the usual accompaniment of documentary evidence, and the usual *pros* and *cons* about things great, small, and of no value. From these we learn (if not previously informed) that Linacre was born at Canterbury somewhere about 1460,—was, or was said to be, of good family,—was educated by so and so, and at such places,—became tutor to Sir T. More at Oxford,—travelled to Italy, and cultivated the friendship of Politian, Demetrius Chalcondyles, Lorenzo de Medici and Leo X., Hermolaus Barbarus, Aldus Manutius, Albertus Pius, &c. &c.,—returned to Oxford, and was one of the restorers of Greek learning to his country,—became doctor of medicine (not so easy then as now),—gave Greek instructions to Erasmus,—was appointed to superintend the education of Arthur, son of Henry VII. (who died young),—delivered lectures (one of them called *Shagga-*

lying, the name a sore puzzle to the antiquary),—was made physician to Henry VIII., as he had been to his father,—took orders (a union of physics and divinity) and had various preferments,—translated a good deal of Galen,—was tutor to the Princess Mary,—wrote grammar for her use,—instituted lectures at the two Universities,—designed the founding of the College of Physicians,—predicted his own death, and did die, at the age of sixty-four.

When we have repeated this, we have told nearly all that is worth telling; for the book is very ill written. We stumble at the threshold, and do not quite understand the drift of the dedication. Perhaps our learned readers may, and we subjoin it (in that case) for their information:—

"To the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London.—To revive the almost forgotten services of their founder in the cause of ancient literature, and to inculcate the necessity of its more extensive cultivation, to prevent the fall of their art from the honourable station to which it was raised by his example, their colleague dedicates these memoirs."

How the volume is to effect the latter part of this prescription, we cannot guess. The preface is equally ill expressed, and though here we can jump at the conclusions, the sense is often whimsically dubious. *Ex. gr.*: "Materials for the execution of a task like the present can seldom be obtained without much unprofitable labour."

If the labour be unprofitable to the writer, what must the results be to the reader? but the author means, that he had to toil through extraneous records. His concluding sentence is enough to shew how faulty his style: "Belonging to the institution which owns this individual as its founder, and participating in that respectability to which it has mainly contributed (the best guarantee to society of the importance of the art, and competency of its professors to exercise it), I have undertaken this task, and attempted to discharge the obligations which founders and benefactors have a right to expect from those who share in the advantages which are derived from their liberality."

Another laughable sample occurs in the beginning of the history, when Linacre's ancient lineage is detailed, and we are told, "It boasted of Saxon blood, or at least existed as early as the Saxon dynasty, and was seated, previously to the Norman conquest, at Linacre, a hamlet, or subordinate manor to that of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, where it flourished from the time of Lamberte de Linacre, the founder, or first recorded of his stock, to the close of the sixteenth century, when the chief branch became extinct, after a long and uninterrupted line of nineteen generations. During this time John Linacre enjoyed the rank of esquire."

He must have been the impersonation of the
— "good old English gentleman,
One of the older times;"

for to have been an esquire during nineteen generations is what no modern 'squire, of high or low degree, can boast. (See *Burke's Commoners* passim). And, apropos, if the copy-right of the ballad we have just quoted should come again to be discussed in a court of law, (the disputants, as usual, paying the piper, and the attorneys and barristers taking up the *catch* to the tune of money in both pockets,) we could be well satisfied to see any descendant of John Linacre, Esq. aforesaid, step in, and shew that he alone was the veritable and original O. E. G., to whom the stave appertained. *Vide Fuller's*

Worthies, Harleian MSS. 1093-1094, Norroy in 1589, Lyson's Mag. Britannia, &c. &c. By the by, mentioning the latter, he is cited for a strange assertion, as follows:—"Robert Linacre also, in the sixteenth century, held the manor of Brompton, in Derbyshire, under the Earl of Shrewsbury; and a younger branch was seated at Hasland Hall, which expired in the person of John Linacre, who died without issue male in 1488."

We never saw a hall expire, though we have seen many old halls: as for branches, if that be the construction, they may expire as they please.

We are done, however, with this volume, and have merely ridiculed its bad style, without impugning its collection of some curious materials. To the scholar, the period in question is one of much interest, and we should love to see it illustrated by an able and well-digested essay, founded on the life of Linacre, certainly not the least important of its actors, or the least renowned of its ornaments. In the present instance, the task has not been performed to our satisfaction: and so thinking, we are bound by our public duty to state the grounds for that opinion, which if we have done in a sportive tone, we can yet assure the authors, whose researches have no doubt cost much time and patience, we have done with regret.

Penruddock; a Tale. By the Author of "Waltz-burg." 3 vols. 12mo. London, Whittaker. THIS is the third novel within the week which demands our notice; and we are not sorry to find that a short one may fairly suffice. *Penruddock* is a romantic story, of which the interest is well kept up. We have ghosts apparent, if not appearing; villains, poisons, broken hearts, deserted offspring, extraordinary seclusions, robbers, abductions, impressions altogether erroneous, and actions thence proceeding which are proportionately violent and unaccountable. Indeed, it is the fault of the book that the effects produced out-herod the producing causes. Still, if we allow, and we can hardly help it (which, if critics can't, what can ordinary readers do?)—if we allow the fair author to lay hold of our imagination, we must grant that she carries the feeling very ably to the end of her three volumes, notwithstanding the improbable and inconsistent circumstances with which they abound. Some errors in style, &c. (probably of the press) require correction. To "set at table" is a sad vulgarism for "sit at table;" and such sentences as the annexed seem to be rendered nonsensical from inattention to punctuation. "The lower ranks of the community are very apt to envy their superiors. When wearied with labour, they perceive the splendid equipages of the gentry rolling smoothly and rapidly along; but it may be questioned, whether in the London 'season' the aristocracy do not undergo more fatigue than labourers who work for their daily bread."

Now, setting aside the absurdity of the comparison between forced and voluntary toils—the labour of necessity and the labour of love;—we should rather suppose that the author's meaning would be expressed if there were a semicolon instead of a period after the word "superiors,"—and, by way of compensation, a period instead of a semicolon after the word "along."

Alfred Crouquill's Comic Keepsake for 1835. London, Mason.

WHAT can we say of a bagatelle like this, in which a whole year's puns, quibbles, and conceits, are strewn about as thick as grains on a thresh-

ing-floor? We see it to a disadvantage; for such things do not stand being read all through at once for critical purposes. Many of the prints we have seen before; others we do not recollect; and some of them embody tolerable jests and plays on terms. One great recommendation we should mention is, that, in the midst of every sort of fun and drollery, there is not one improper thought or indecorous expression—a rare merit in productions of the sort.

Having said so much, we cannot perhaps do better than give one of the papers as a sample by which to judge of the rest.

"June 1st.—Pa having made a good 'spec' in tallow, ma and I were determined to 'set upon him,' and accomplish a jaunt out of his good humour. When Jim, our boy, had shut up the shop, I sat down to my piano and played and sang several songs from Moore's 'Evenings in Greece,' and so won upon him that he consented, although he had never attempted a voyage before, to take a trip to Twickenham. On the 2d day of June, 18—, the bright golden rays of a summer's sun beamed playfully upon us as we walked gaily down to the stairs at Queenhithe, all in our Sunday's best arrayed. 'Boat! boat, sir?' said the attendant gondoliers. 'Will you take water here, pa?' said I. 'Yes, love,' said he; 'and take it neat for the first time in my life.' I was glad to see him in so good a humour, for he can be very merry when he likes. 'You're funny, dear,' said ma. 'To be sure, my duck,' replied he; 'it is necessary to get a little funny before we get on board, you know.' Ma was rather fidgety about the 'little boats,' in which sentiment I must confess I sympathised, and longed to pace the deck of the Diana. 'Which boat, sir?' inquired our 'grim ferryman.' 'The Diana,' said my father; then turning to me, 'I say, Juley, my dear, do you remember the story you read me, t'other night, about that same Diana, and the man that wur out a-hunting, and all that? By gosh! I hope this Diana won't do the like, and turn us all into stags for looking at her while she's in the water.' 'At least she will have no need to change you, pa,' replied I; 'for you are already a buck.' And, indeed, he did look very nice, with his white Marcella waistcoat, blue coat, and black, spic and span new, Wellingtons. The captain, whose embrowned physiognomy indicated a long acquaintance with Apollo, received us politely. I seated myself as soon as I could, and, pensively reclining over the side-rails of the bark, I watched the mimic waves, kissing her painted sides! The band struck up, and I thought of Cleopatra, in her barge, going to meet her adored Antony! A sudden and discordant creaking and rattling of chains broke the pleasant reverie in which my rapt imagination was luxuriating! 'What are them chaps about now?' asked my father. 'They are weighing the anchor,' replied a gentleman in green spectacles. 'Bless me!' exclaimed my father; 'and I s'pose, then, these musicians are the waits—for I see no others!' The steam was soon 'put on,' and the boat glided over the limpid waters like a swan. 'What a noise she makes!' said my father; 'why, Juley, it puts me in mind of the song, 'Thump, thump, thump, thump, thump, thump away!' We laughed heartily at the aptness of the simile and quotation, in which the green-spectacled gentleman joined. 'It's a beautiful day for a bathe, sir,' said he, addressing my father. 'How I delight in a plunge on a hot summer's day.' 'Very pleasant, sir, indeed,' replied my

father. I—I—often have a dip on a 'melting-day!' winking significantly at ma and me. When we had proceeded as far as Hammersmith Bridge—'I wonder what that bridge is hung in chains for?' said my father. 'Because,' answered the 'green-eyed' gentleman, 'that, although it had liberty to draw upon two banks, it has not yet paid its way; and so the judges of the court of Arches have suspended it!' As we passed along we beheld several temples erected on the verdant borders of the river. 'What taste is here displayed!' observed our spectated acquaintance; 'great praise is, indeed, due to the owners of these retreats. But they are amply repaid, for it must really be very refreshing during these hot summer months to have their temples continually bathed by the cool waters of the Thames!' We all smiled at this very poetical conceit! When we came to Kew. 'There stands the palace of George the Good,' said our companion. 'It may be truly said, that, like a good actor, or a billiard-player, he always had his—Kew. The times are sadly altered since those days. I remember when every wig had a cue; and, egad! me thinks such a cue would be a great addition to some of our whigs of the present day!' On arriving at Richmond I was struck with wonder and delight. It is really the *beau-ideal* of a rural picture! What a luxuriant prospect of hill and dale, wood and water, did it present to my enraptured view! I could scarcely express myself in terms sufficiently laudatory. The gentleman with the verdant optics observed, that every traveller looked upon the 'garden of England' with the same feelings. 'And let any one seek far and wide,' said he, 'he ne'er will look upon its like again!' 'And few, I think, will have the audacity to assert, that there is such another spot in the world, although Shakspeare, that lover and painter of nature, does certainly say,

'I think there be six Richmonds in the field.'

Talking of Shakspeare reminded him of Kean, who, he said, resided at Richmond, and he produced a picture of him in his favourite character of Richard III., which he called an 'excellent cut of Glo'ster!' 'Safely moored' at Twickenham Ait, we had the felicity of walking directly on dry land without the aid of 'little boats;' when we partook of a repast, which pa would persist in terming 'a cobbler's feast!' as it consisted entirely of 'soles and eels!' Having walked about the island, and thought of Robinson Crusoe—for there is but one solitary house upon it—we repaired on board the vessel and started again, while the band struck up the appropriate air of 'Home, sweet Home!' and, after an agreeable voyage of three hours, reached the Iron Bridge—the Monument and St. Paul's looking like a huge toothpick and pin cushion in the dim and dusky shades of evening! Pa was delighted with the voyage, and ma no less so; and the next morning at breakfast we talked over the pleasures of our jaunt while discussing the shrimps which ma had purchased at Twickenham, and brought home in her pocket-handkerchief!"

JUVENILE WORKS.

THE Christmas season usually brings forth a number of little volumes dedicated to the amusement and instruction of the juvenile bands of both sexes, who make their existence more particularly observable at that period of school vacations, mince-pies, and plum-puddings. It is then that London streets present something of the semblance of unburied Pompeii with modern visitors. The older race seem to be

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extinct, and a new generation to have appeared in their place. The effects are ludicrous. A belle of thirty discovers that she is of a certain age; and a dandy of forty, that he is one of the most antiquated beings in human creation. The social system is turned topsy-turvy; and Pantomimes are the most natural representations of life which the stage can exhibit. Politics may occupy a few speculators and adventurers, who wish to serve themselves for the good of their country; but the vast majority of the (little) People are well assured that the future prosperity of the country must depend entirely upon them; and they laugh loudly at the pretensions and turmoils of evanescent Tories, Whigs, and Radicals. Poor wretches! they will be all in their graves in fifteen or twenty years!

But, as our readers of the class alluded to would say—"My gracious! what is all this about?" we will dilate no further. Among the publications which have induced our soliloquy we have to notice—

1. *Hyacinthe; or, the Contrast*, by the Authoress of "Alice Seymour." 12mo. pp. 258. (London, Cochrane and Co.)—A touching story, and fit for every age and degree. It is indeed eminently calculated to improve the heart, and teach the most consolatory lessons of pure religion. The contrast between the death-bed of a worthy farmer and a fashionable peeress is striking and pathetic. There is nothing over-charged; and we naturally arrive at the conclusion, that to be virtuous is the only way to be happy, as far as earthly happiness can be compassed.

2. *The Guiding-Star, and other Tales*. 18mo. pp. 148. (London, Hurst.)—This is another nice and instructive book, but directed to younger capacities. The tales are interesting, and their morals and inculcations excellent. The game of the "Old Coach," with which they conclude, is enough of itself to render the volume a most welcome holiday gift. We should like much to witness a little circle enjoying it; it must be rare pleasure.

3. *Hobdads at Brighton; or, Sea-side Amusements*. Pp. 146. (London, Darton and Harvey.)—The name of these publishers is a pretty sure guarantee for the character of any publication for the improvement of the young; and the present is a fair example of what is honourable to their press. Though the scene is laid at Brighton, and the reasoning is chiefly drawn from that place, the lessons are generally applicable; and humanity and kindness are enforced in a charming manner, mixed with much curious and valuable information on many subjects.

4. *Lapland and its Rein-Deer*. Pp. 168. (The Same.)—A neat and well-compressed account of that cold country and its inhabitants; and also of those remarkable animals without which it could hardly be peopled by a human race.

5. *Hymns for Infant Schools*, &c. Pp. 87. (The Same.)—It is difficult to write poetry down to the level of infanciness and ignorance. Upon the whole, this is a very creditable effort.

We have also to notice a new and enlarged edition of the *Cottage Muse*, by T. Noel. (Hatchard.) Religious poems written down to humble capacities; and, therefore, displaying less of poetry than of well-meaning.

6. *A Churchman's Hymns*, &c. Pp. 306. (London, Hatchard.)—We ought not, in strictness, to rank this among juvenile works, for it is eminently entitled to the attention, not only of every member of the church, but of every lover of poetry and Christianity. It is an admirable selection of sacred versification, and every page well calculated to inspire genuine piety, through the medium of delightful composition.

7. *The Child of the Church of England*, &c., by the Rev. C. B. Taylor. Pp. 104. (London, Smith, Elder, and Co.)—We ought to have noticed this little volume when it appeared some months ago, for where could we appeal to a more excellent teacher, either of young or old, than to the estimable author of so many valued works—such as "May You Like It," "Records of a Good Man's Life," &c. &c. The great principle enforced in this small tome is, that obedience, docility, and a readiness to listen to the instructions of experience, ought far rather to be cultivated in children, than the modern system of teaching them to reason on what they cannot have come to years of comprehension, and ask questions by chance, as a means of improving their understandings. Assuredly, human nature teaches youth to be inquisitive enough for all useful purposes; and though we would never check that innate disposition, we do agree with Mr. Taylor, that it may be most perniciously encouraged.

8. *Liberia*, &c. Pp. 334. (Edinburgh, Waugh and Innes; London, Nisbet; Whitakers.)—This is not a child's book, but a second edition of the early history, &c. of the American colony for free negroes, on the coast of Africa; and though rather addressed to the grown-up and mature, it is nevertheless a useful and interesting volume for the young inquirer into details of statistics, geography, and religion. An appendix, by Mr. Elliott Cresson, is full of these.

9. *The Historical Keepsake; a Series of original Historical Romances, founded on important Events in English History*.

Pp. 334. (London, Hurst.)—With fifteen clever woodcuts from excellent pictures, this is another book as fit as can be imagined for the youthful reader. The selections from history are well made, and the narratives well written. The touches of the editor do not disguise the real facts; and the whole is a series of much interest.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

MR. HAMILTON in the chair. The Duke of Wellington, and several other individuals, were proposed. The last two chapters of Major Felix's account of a journey to Mount Sinai were read. The convent on the mount—(we have already introduced our readers to the patriarch)—was founded by Justinian, who endowed it with the whole peninsula of Sinai. When Mahomet was spreading his religion with fire and sword over the east, he is said to have spared this convent in gratitude for an opportune supply of water and provisions; and (as the monks assert) gave them a firman, written by Ali, which confirmed to their order Justinian's grant of the peninsula. Not being able to write, Mahomet spread ink over his hand, and laid it on the paper as his signature. This firman was sent to Constantinople, where Sultan Selim collected all the relics of the prophet; and the monks received another to the same effect, which, they say, is now at Cairo. It appears the monks of the convent are very ill used by the Arabs. The gardens are spacious and highly cultivated; vines are trained on trellises, and form shady walks.

The apples and pears are excellent, and are sent to Cairo; melons, apricots, pomegranates, almonds, and mulberries, are in great number; so also oranges and lemons. There is a Greek church on the mount, which glitters with the golden portraits of saints and worthies. The floor is of mosaic work; and the hands and skull of St. Catherine, to whom it is dedicated, are carefully preserved; but the great object of interest—"the Holy of Holies"—is the spot where tradition has placed the burning bush, and over which a small chapel has been erected. This bush is called *Seneh*, which means a thorny shrub, and may be the species of *Acacia* called *Lens* by the Arabs, of which there are many in the desert. The word Sinai is probably derived from *Seneh*; and as the Lord said to Moses, "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground," this custom is strictly enforced by the monks; and the Major and his party entered the small chapel barefooted. Horeb and Sinai form but one mountain; and this is the reason that they are frequently confounded in Scripture. A chapel has been built over the cave, which the prophet Elijah is supposed to have occupied during the forty days when he was miraculously supplied with food. Mass is sometimes said, and pilgrims perform their devotions in it! The author compared the account of Moses with the present aspect of the mountain; and observes, he and his party had the satisfaction of reflecting that the features of the country could not have changed since the advent of the Israelites; for though the general face of nature is ever varying, and destruction or decay effaces the works of man, the firm and lonely desert, and the granite mountain, remain the same throughout time—undisturbed—unshaken. Leaving Mount Sinai, the summit of which the author reached, and proceeding northward, he came to Sarabel-el-Khadan, where, on a small plain, he found a number of sand-stone tablets, from five to eight feet in height, three feet in width, and two in thickness. The greater number was enclosed by a wall, parts of which remained, but some

stood on mounts outside the wall: within were several small chapels, erected at different periods; one of which had columns. The tablets were covered on all sides with hieroglyphics—were erected by different kings—and recorded some event that had occurred in a particular year in their reigns. The enclosure had certainly the appearance of a burying-ground; but the monuments were not sepulchral, nor was there the slightest reference to the well-known funeral forms which are found on every tomb, and on every mummy-case. They appeared to be memorials, not of victories or national events, but of some private act of the Pharaohs, who set them up.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT TOWNS, &c. IN ASIA MINOR.

MR. CHARLES TEXIER, a distinguished architect and scholar, was employed by the French minister of the interior and public instruction, at the request of the Academies of Inscriptions and Fine Arts in Paris, to explore the whole of Asia Minor, with regard to science, history, arts, and antiquities, and has surpassed the expectations of the government and the learned bodies which had intrusted him with that commission. By his engaging qualities and learning, Mr. Texier succeeded in gaining the favour of the Seraskier Pacha, prime minister of the Ottoman Empire, and governor of Anatolia. Having thus obtained easy access to all the mosques at Constantinople, and even to St. Sophia, which few Europeans had been permitted to enter, he was enabled to draw, measure, and describe at ease those grand monuments of the Byzantine and Arabian school, and has already sent to the Academies a great number of plans and drawings, which vastly extend our information as to this style of architecture, from which the Gothic was derived. He has also made drawings of the obelisks in the Turkish capital, and discovered on one, which was erected by Theodosius, the *bellows-organ*, hitherto supposed to have been invented by the Arabians, and only known in western Europe in the time of Charlemagne.

Leaving Constantinople in May last, he sketched the ruins, and copied the inscriptions at Nicæa, Nicomedia, and Prusa, and thence advanced into the interior. With the assistance of the camera-lucida, he drew the geological formations, and constructed maps of the countries through which he passed, ascertaining the position of several towns hitherto unknown to geographers.

The ancient town of *Azani** forms one of the most curious discoveries in the course of his travels. A large Grecian temple exists there, with wings (periptère), built of white marble, and in the finest preservation. It is well known that previously to this we had no knowledge of any ancient building of this order, either in Greece, Italy, or elsewhere. He also discovered a marble theatre of the Doric order, of which the benches, proscenium, stage, and even the actors' rooms, are in the highest preservation. Its walls are covered with Grecian bas-reliefs, in admirable style. The bridges, gymnasia, and basiliques, are all of white marble, and entire. M. Texier has

* M. Texier seems not to be aware that his countryman, the Count Alexander de la Borde, had visited this place in 1826. M. Michaud, of the French Academy of Belles Lettres, in "tome III. de sa Correspondance sur l'Orient," page 177, thus speaks:—"M. Alexandre de la Borde, passant à Koutaya, apprit qu'il existait de belles ruines à 8 lieues de là à l'Ouest, près d'un village appelé Chappadem. Le voyageur, accompagné de son fils, se rendit au lieu qu'on lui avait indiqué, et trouva au penchant d'une colline les restes magnifiques d'une antique cité, deux temples Ioniques bien conservés."

made drawings of all these interesting remains, and has collected the whole of the inscriptions, in Greek and Latin, with which they are covered. He has been so fortunate as to ascertain the position of *Pessinus*, famed for its worship of Cybele, and the town near the quarries of marble, improperly called *Synnadicum Marmor*, for *Synnada*, stands on volcanic ground. In these quarries he still found immense columns, hewn out of that white and violet marble which was so common in ancient Rome. In a large forest near this spot he also discovered the *neopolis* of the Phrygian kings, and has made drawings of the two most remarkable tombs, which are covered with Greek and Phrygian inscriptions. The sculpture, ornaments, and architecture of these tombs have a peculiar character, and are different from all known monuments.

From Ancyra he went to *Galatiki* (Γαλατικὴ Τύχη), a Gallo-Greek town, full of curious buildings and inscriptions; thence to *Amasia* (*Amisus*) where Strabo was born, and to *Neo-Cæsarea*, the capital of Cappadocia. On this line of road, at ten leagues distance from the Halys, he made discoveries, which he thus mentions in one of his letters: "I have found a town of the greatest importance on the frontiers of Galatia. Fancy more than 3000 roods (*carris*) of ground covered with Cyclopean remains, in fine preservation. Citadels, palaces, fortifications with the gates adorned with lions' heads, and a *glacis* like those of our fortresses, with an inclination of 35 degrees, and sloping ten or twelve metres—an immense temple, of admirable construction, surrounded with cells or chambers, six or seven metres long, yet divided from one another by a single stone. I should have thought, from the way in which it is laid out, with these cells, that I was beholding the temple of Jupiter and the town of Tavia, if geographers had not agreed in assigning that place to the banks of the Halys. According to Strabo, its temple served as an asylum. All this, however, must be discussed hereafter. I have made a map of the surrounding country, and taken detailed plans of all the buildings. But this is nothing in comparison of what is to be seen in the adjacent mountains, where there is a circle of natural rocks, smoothed by art, and covered with sculpture of the Persian age, prior to the time of Herodotus. Here there is a representation of a Persian king, and another, whom I believe to be the King of Paphlagonia. It consists of sixty figures, some of them colossal. The King of Persia is mounted on a lion, and surrounded with Asiatic pomp. The other is armed with a club, is bearded, and wears a high conical hat. All his attendants, composed of figures dressed in the same way, are thus drawn up: first, a body of soldiers, three generals, three princes, a train of guards (*doryphores*), each of them preceded by a soldier; next the navy, represented by two men carrying a bark; then a monarch, who seems to be a vanquished king; doryphores, all dressed in long robes, with quivers or wings on their back; and lastly, the king, holding a present in his hands. The Persian king, on the contrary, is followed by one of his suite, who is also mounted on a lion, then by princes riding on eagles with two heads, and a suite of thirty figures. On part of an adjoining rock there is a colossal figure of a king bearing some undecipherable emblem. In another projection of a rock are other figures, more easily drawn than described, whose arms are made of lions' heads, their legs of sea-monsters, and their head-dress of conical helmets, covered with ornaments. The monument is in perfect preservation.

On leaving this spot, I proceeded by Cappadocia, Cæsarea, Koniah, and Isauria, through Pisidia, and have reached the seashore at Adalia, exhausted with fatigue and illness."

In crossing Mount Taurus, and in the midst of the arid and desert plains it contains, M. Texier was seized with the cholera. In this state he was forced to be his own physician, and to ride fifteen leagues a day in order to procure a night's lodging and water. His pecuniary resources were exhausted, and he threw himself half-dead at the door of the Pacha of Adalia. That generous man gave him the best house in the place, supplied him with everything he wanted, and called every day to see him, and have proper care bestowed on him. Upon his recovery he proceeded to Smyrna, and thence wrote these interesting accounts, dated the 26th October ult.

All the enlightened friends of science and history, all who appreciate courage and zeal, must hope that the French government will, with a munificence which cannot be better bestowed, furnish the young traveller with the necessary means for exploring thoroughly those regions of Asia Minor, hitherto so little known and so interesting in all respects.

We understand that the Rev. Richard Burgess, the very learned and eloquent chaplain of Rome and Geneva, visited several parts of Asia-Minor last summer—in particular, the site of the *Seven Churches*; and that he is preparing to publish his Itinerary, which will elucidate several points of great importance in apostolic history.

R. G. E.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Oct. 10th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Master of Arts.—W. Fowle, University College.

Bachelor of Arts.—F. J. Spring, St. Edmund Hall.

Oct. 23d.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Doctor in Civil Law.—Rev. F. Jeune, Fellow, Pembroke College, and Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham.

Masters of Arts.—E. D. Barwell, New Inn Hall; G. H. Franks, Exeter College; Rev. G. Robbins, Magdalen College; T. Chamberlain, H. A. Jeffreys, Students, Christ Church.

Bachelors of Arts.—H. M. Sherwood, Queen's College; E. H. Niblett, Exeter College; J. King, St. Alban Hall; W. Jones, Balliol College; C. W. Bagot, L. F. Bagot, Students, Christ Church; W. A. Ormsby, University College; C. Bourne, Oriel College.

Nov. 6th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—E. Vernon, Christ Church, Grand Compounder; Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, F. L. Popham, Fellows, All Souls' College; Rev. T. Goodson, Worcester College; J. Cannon, Magdalen Hall.

Bachelors of Arts.—T. Butler, Demy, Magdalen Hall; W. B. Holland, Wadham College; H. T. Busfield, Worcester College; W. P. Prendergast, Trinity College.

Nov. 13th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—H. Norris, Balliol College, Grand Compounder; Rev. W. S. Richards, Scholar, Jesus College; N. B. Young, Fellow, New College; Rev. G. Murray, Magdalen Hall.

Bachelors of Arts.—R. Richardson, Brasenose College; J. Pell, Exeter College, Grand Compounder; Lord T. P. Clinton, Lord C. P. Clinton, Christ Church; H. E. Bell, C. R. Pettat, University College; R. Crosse, Balliol College; D. Brice, W. J. Irons, J. Aldersey, R. Cole, Queen's College; G. Marsland, H. Knowles, J. D. Mathias, Brasenose College; Rev. N. Oxenham, R. E. Copleston, Fellows, C. Cobbe, Exeter College; R. H. Jackson, J. Morris, B. Rees, J. Parry, Jesus College; J. B. Alexander, C. M. Leir, Trinity College; G. A. Payne, Pembroke College; W. F. C. Hayward, Z. Mudge, J. C. Savage, Oriel College; R. F. Allen, Magdalen Hall; D. C. J. Cooke, W. Holden, H. Woodward, Worcester College.

Nov. 20th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—Rev. J. Salt, Balliol College, Grand Compounder; Rev. C. D. Strong, Magdalen Hall; Rev. J. F. S. Phabyn, Queen's College; Rev. W. Laxton, Trinity College; Rev. A. M. Bennett, Worcester College; Rev. W. J. Heale, Wadham College.

Bachelors of Arts.—J. Sidney, C. E. Radcliffe, Brasenose College; R. Moore, Christ Church; W. G. Ward, W. West, Scholars, Lincoln College; N. Pocock, Exhibitioner, Queen's College; E. H. Dewar, J. Garnier, A. Lowth, Exeter College; J. B. Morris, R. Siemann, Balliol College; A. F. Foster, Trinity College; H. J. F.

Coxe, Fellow, St. John's College; T. Branker, Scholar, W. W. Cooper, T. Blencowe, Wadham College; J. P. Clark, H. L. Boyce, Worcester College.

Dec. 4th.—The following degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—Rev. J. S. Broad, St. Edmund Hall; Rev. R. Gray, University College; Rev. H. James, Worcester College; C. W. Borrett, Demy, Rev. W. Richardson, Fellow, Magdalen College; L. W. Jeffray, Balliol College.

Bachelors of Arts.—J. B. Neilson, G. B. L. Warner, New Inn Hall; J. Blomart, University College; F. Marshall, New College; W. H. Cooke, S. R. Waller, Brasenose College; R. Fitz-Wigam, J. C. Faber, Christ Church; J. Vaughan, Worcester College; J. Webster, Scholar, Trinity College; J. Sykes, J. B. Mosley, Oriel College; W. P. Pittman, Exeter College; L. W. Jeffray, Balliol College; J. T. Johnson, St. John's College; N. Davies, Pembroke College; J. Wilson, T. Pelly, H. S. Slight, C. Barnes, Scholars, Corpus College.

Dec. 11th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Master of Arts.—R. Holberton, Exeter College.

Bachelors of Arts.—D. Butler, Exhibitioner, Lincoln College; I. Thomas, Oriel College; D. R. Godfrey, Michel Scholar, Queen's College; A. L. Emerson, Pembroke College.

Dec. 17th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Medicine.—B. Daniell, Christ Church.

Bachelor in Civil Law.—H. K. Seymer, Fellow, All Souls' College, Grand Compounder.

Master of Arts.—Rev. T. Usmar, Queen's College; R. Pritchard, Scholar, Jesus College.

Bachelor of Arts.—J. W. Cole, Magdalen Hall.

CAMBRIDGE, July 1st.—Being commencement day, the following Doctors and Masters of Arts were created:—

Doctors in Divinity.—Rev. J. Greenwood, Rev. C. Jenkin, St. Peter's College; Rev. T. Homer, Trinity College.

Doctors in Physic.—J. B. Stuart, Queen's College; J. B. Wilmot, Caius College; A. Frampton, St. John's College.

Masters of Arts.—L. W. Sampson, E. H. F. Vallancey, J. E. S. Legh, F. J. Wethered, C. Wilder, C. Chapman, H. Dupuis, King's College; F. M. Randall, W. M. Oliver, R. P. Amplett, G. H. Langdon, H. T. Bower, J. Bird, C. Kianert, St. Peter's College; F. Hildyard, J. Maber, R. Drake, I. Spooner, F. H. Block, P. B. Harris, Clare Hall; J. Mills, J. Mills, Jun., T. Fleming, W. K. Izon, J. H. Groom, W. B. Dalton, Pembroke College; A. De La Mare, W. French, J. S. Hodgson, R. Rigg, E. T. Minty, Caius College; A. P. Groom, D. D. Sampson, T. B. Wells, C. H. Jenner, T. Walker, Trinity Hall; J. Stovin, J. T. Day, R. Holland, J. S. Winter, J. Bates, C. Chawner, Corpus Christi College; S. H. Cattle, J. N. Pell, J. K. Marsh, T. Smithett, I. Green, F. Liardet, R. B. Burgess, R. B. Favell, J. P. T. Wyche, H. S. Richmond, W. Biscoe, C. Sandys, T. Owston, Queen's College; J. D. Frost, W. Wales, W. Tomkins, G. L. Weddall, Catherine Hall; T. Gaskin, J. Shaw, M. Plummer, G. S. Thomson, J. P. Deakin, H. G. Grassebrook, Jesus College; T. Walker, T. Stanton, J. Graham, J. Stacey, C. Otter, J. S. Drinkald, G. Procter, T. N. Jackson, R. H. Webb, M. Parrington, G. H. Fisher, Christ's College; T. Boustead, S. Earnshaw, A. Vawdrey, W. Lees, W. S. Grey, R. M. Atkinson, W. Haworth, H. James, T. Stone, J. N. G. Armytage, J. B. Fletcher, W. Tyrrell, S. Keeble, H. C. Eaton, W. H. Hoare, T. Woodward, G. A. Selwyn, J. E. Shadwell, J. Rock, C. P. Villiers, T. W. Greaves, St. John's College; F. B. Tate, P. H. Crutchley, H. W. Lloyd, H. J. Hasted, H. Butler, Magdalen College; D. H. Leighton, B. D. Walsh, S. E. Walker, C. J. B. Aldis, T. W. Meller, J. H. L. Cameron, W. H. R. Read, G. Perry, J. W. Blakesley, G. Paton, J. Lyons, J. Spedding, T. Tate, J. L. Walton, H. Geary, J. W. Hillyard, C. L. Higgins, W. Webb, T. Boodie, W. J. A. Abington, S. J. Gambler, R. Devey, W. E. Lumb, W. H. Tudor, F. J. Newall, C. Warren, W. G. Harrison, J. Finley, J. Worledge, H. Corles, R. Powell, H. W. Sheppard, C. E. Kennedy, R. Whiston, R. Bass, T. Entwistle, W. Entwistle, F. Wormald, J. Yelkoy, J. S. Bolden, J. H. Bailey, J. Scott, J. W. Colville, J. Handley, W. S. T. M. Turner, W. T. Hurt, R. Baldwin, J. Foster, D. Moreton, Trinity College; T. Foster, C. H. Swann, G. Wingfield, P. Blakiston, Emmanuel College; C. Davies, G. N. Smith, Sidney Sussex College; C. Humfrey, G. Carew, Downing College.

July 4th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Licentiate in Physic.—F. Jackson, Clare Hall.

Master of Arts.—J. P. Alcock, St. John's College.

July 6th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. F. C. Curley, Fellow, St. John's College; Rev. C. Cameron, Queen's College.

July 8th.—The following prize compositions were received:—

Gold Medals.

English Essay, "Dead Counsellors are safest," A. W. Baker, Commoner.

Carmen Latium, "Lex data in Monte Sinai," N. Darrell, on the Foundation.

Silver Medals.

Oratio Latina, "Cicero in M. Antonium," W. Darrell, on the Foundation.

English Speech, "Æschines against Ctesiphon," J. Story, Commoner.

Oct. 29th.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—J. Wray, St. Peter's College; B. S. Finch, Trinity College; W. Payne, St. John's College; R. J. Tennant, Trinity College; G. S. Cautley, Pembroke College.

Bachelors of Arts.—E. L. Smith, St. John's College; R. Hodgson, Trinity College.

The best Latin prize poem was, on Saturday, adjudged

to the Rev. T. E. Hankinson, Corpus Christi College. Subject, "Jacob."

The subject for the Norrisian prize essay for the present year is, "The person, character, and actions of Jesus Christ afford a satisfactory fulfilment of all the prophecies in the Old Testament which relate to the Messiah."

Nov. 19th.—The following degrees were conferred:—*Bachelor in Divinity*.—Rev. W. K. Clay, Jesus College.

Licentiates in Physic.—R. W. Rothman, M.A. Fellow, Trinity College; R. Spear, Caius College.

Masters of Arts.—W. Curling, Trinity College.

Bachelor of Physic.—G. Budd, Fellow, Caius College.

Bachelors of Arts.—S. T. Warrington, St. Peter's College; H. Robinson, Trinity Hall; F. J. B. Hooper, Christ's College; G. Walter, Sidney Sussex College.

Dec. 3d.—The following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*.—G. R. Lawson, G. Broadhead, Trinity College; J. H. Douglas, A. H. Morgan, G. Burdett (Compounder), St. John's College; E. P. Lewis, Caius College.

Bachelors of Arts.—H. Owen, Caius College.

Bachelors of Arts.—C. H. Bingham, Caius College; J. E. Hepburn, Trinity College.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HAMILTON in the chair.—Mr. Dymond exhibited some fragments, and a coin of the Emperor Commodus, found under the centre arch of old London Bridge. A communication was read from Sir F. Palgrave on the Chapter-house at Westminster, now under his keeping. It appears that this was formerly the king's treasury, but that all that now remain to show its former use, are, some dies of the time of Edward the Third, and a single bag of counterfeit coins of Henry the Seventh; probably seized on the apprehension of the forger, and deposited in the Treasury. Some of these coins, and impressions in wax from several of the dies, were exhibited. Mr. Woodward commenced a description (with a ground-plan and drawings) of Wymondham Abbey Church, in Norfolk, founded by William de Albini before 1107; with some historical particulars relating to that building, and an account of two leaden cases or coffins discovered there. On opening one of these, the body that was found in it much resembled a mummy, coated with some kind of composition; beneath which was a strong cerecloth, enveloping the remains of a female in perfect preservation; the other coffin was small, and contained an embryo of about four months—on the preservation of which the same care had been bestowed as on that of its mother. There was no inscription; but from the great antiquity attached to these remains, and from their situation, being in a part where females were not allowed to be placed unless of considerable rank, or nearly allied to the founder, there is much reason to believe that the lady must have been a near relative of William de Albini. Mr. W. also exhibited a drawing of the seal of Archbishop Arundel, attached to a charter or grant of the nave of the Abbey Church for parochial service: the subject represented on this seal, delicately beautiful both in design and execution, is the murder of Beckett.

The Society adjourned over the Christmas holidays.

FINE ARTS.

QUEEN'S BAZAAR, OXFORD STREET.

A SCENE of more terrific grandeur than the conflagration of the two Houses of Parliament has not been witnessed in the metropolis for many years; and the peculiar locality of the burning edifices,—on the one hand reflected on the glassy surface of the river; on the other, brilliantly though fitfully illuminating the rich Gothic tracery of the magnificent and venerable Abbey,—rendered that scene peculiarly suitable to the pencil. A spirited dioramic representation of it by Mr. Lambert, taken from a spot a little above the foot of Westminster Bridge, on the Surrey side of the Thames, has just been opened to public view at the Queen's Bazaar;

and must strongly remind every one who witnessed the awful spectacle itself of its sublimity. The moment chosen is, of course, that at which "the devouring element" (as the newspaper writers call it) completely triumphed over every attempt to impede its progress; and burst forth in one vast mass of vivid and waving flame. To our young holiday friends this exhibition cannot fail to be highly interesting and attractive.

SALE OF WORKS OF ART.

WE have been much gratified by a visit to an establishment recently opened by Mr. Jennings the publisher, of Cheapside, for the sale of drawings on commission. In this little collection we noticed several gems from the pencils of C. Fielding, Martin, Turner, D. Roberts, Barrett, Harding, Stanfield, Cattermole, and Scandrett; with some oil-paintings by the venerable Stothard; and last, but not least, Denning's water-colour drawing of the "Chelsea Pensioners," from which the celebrated engraving was made. It presents a mart for drawings when the public exhibitions are closed; and has already been the means of bringing into notice more than one comparatively unknown artist.—Mr. T. S. Robins, for instance, whose spirited shipping-pieces have, through this medium, found a rapid sale, and procured him several valuable commissions from private collectors. Such undertakings are serviceable to the arts, and we have much pleasure in directing public notice to them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sketches of Scenes in Scotland; drawn in Outline by Lieut.-Colonel Murray, Yr., of Ochertyre; with Historical and Descriptive Illustrations by D. Morison, Jun. F.R.S.A. Scot., &c. Part VIII. and Supplement. Simpkin and Marshall, London; Morison, Perth.

AFTER a suspension of its regular publication for above a twelvemonth, we are sorry to find that this work, which promised to be so interesting in its character, has at length been brought to a sudden termination. The circumstances which have occasioned so untoward an event are stated by Mr. Morison in a concluding address to his subscribers. It is due to ourselves and to the respectable portion of our brethren of the periodical press, whom ignorance, conceit, malignity, and falsehood, so frequently conspire to defame, to quote the following candid and liberal passage:—

"In acknowledging the favour extended to the publication, it would be injustice to the periodical press, at a time when so much is said of its venality and partiality, not to express my grateful sense of its unpurchased and uninfluenced encouragement. The work went into London without the support of any influential publisher—there was scarcely even the bribe of an advertisement held out to any of the journals—the artist, as well as his annotator, were equally unknown to their conductors—and yet the approbation bestowed was as hearty, and the criticisms on the imperfections both of pencil and pen were dictated with as much delicacy and forbearance, as they could have been under any of that undue influence which is so freely attributed to the periodical press."

The subjects in this closing Part are nine in number; and are derived from Melrose Abbey and its neighbourhood, the Carse of Gowry, Dunkeld Cathedral, Dundee, and that most extraordinary and picturesque object, Quirang, in the Isle of Skye. They are, generally speaking, executed with a mingled delicacy

and spirit, and with an evident adherence to truth, which increase our regret that they are to be the last of the series. The historical and descriptive illustrations are full of interesting and valuable information.

Views in the Tyrol. From drawings by T. Allom, after original sketches by Johanna V. Iaser Geb. Grossrubatscher; and engraved by the most eminent artists. With Descriptions, Historical and Topographical, by a Companion of Hofer. No. I. Tilt.

WE have frequently had occasion to admire and to praise the talent and taste of Mr. Allom, especially as displayed in "Fisher's Picturesque Illustrations of Great Britain and Ireland;" and we are glad to find that, by the publication under our notice, an opportunity will be afforded him for the exhibition of those qualities with reference to the representation of foreign scenery. The Tyrol is a country abounding with the sublime, the beautiful, and the romantic. The three plates of which the present number consists, viz., "Taufenberg," "Vorarl," and "Zwingenberg," especially the last-mentioned, are highly interesting; and the work, which is to be completed in twenty numbers if possible, will, we have no doubt, form a very pleasing addition to our topographical library.

A Pair of Landscapes. Painted by John Constable, Esq. R.A.; engraved by David Lucas. Moon.

Two powerful and noble mezzotinto prints. The subject of the one is, a Shepherd Boy drinking at a Brook by the Road-side; that of the other, a Barge passing through the Lock of a Canal. In the faithful but free and masterly representation of simple and unsophisticated rural scenery, in freshness of tone, in vigour of effect, in boldness and decision of handling, and in a certain picturesqueness, more easily felt than described, we know of no one who can better "outrun the constable." The original paintings from which these fine plates have been engraved, are among that able artist's happiest efforts; and Mr. Lucas has been eminently successful in exhibiting the peculiar and characteristic manner of their execution.

BIOGRAPHY.

PRINCE HOARE, ESQ.

AT his residence in Brighton, on Monday, the 22d of December, Prince Hoare, Esq. terminated this life, in the 80th year of his age. In announcing his death our recollections are called back to the literary history of the last half century, during which, either by his connexion with authors or with artists, or by his own numerous publications, his name continually occurs to our memory and respect. He was born at Bath, in 1755, and in his father's studio he began his career as an artist; thence he came to London as a pupil of the Royal Academy, and afterwards continued his education by visiting Rome (1776), and had there as fellow-students Fuseli, Northcote, and other painters who became celebrated. On returning, in 1780, to England, he devoted himself for a while to the practice of his profession in London; but ill health compelled him to relinquish the arts, in which he would otherwise probably have risen to eminence. On the recovery of his health by the fine climate of Lisbon, he directed his talents to dramatic composition, and with such success, especially in small afterpieces, that many of them still retain their original popularity. The farces of *No Song no Supper*, *The Prize*, *My Grandmother*, *Lock and Key*, *Three and the Dewce*,

&c. &c., from their simple and natural humour, have secured a constant repetition on the stage. Mr. Hoare produced many dramatic pieces which were never printed; but the more successful of some of the comedies and operas were published at the time. The effects of his early education, and the natural refinement and delicacy of his taste could not be overlaid by this exercise of his talents for the stage; and the publication of *The Artist*, in 1809—a periodical work, in which he was assisted by many eminent painters and authors—as well as his *Epoch of the Fine Arts*, 1813, and other similar productions, shew that his nature possessed all the finest sensibilities, as well as the broad apprehensions of comic and humorous incident; indeed, that tone of delicate and moral sentiment seems to have been the essence of his character, for in his last publication, the *Life of Granville Sharpe*, he has manifested a gravity and seriousness of feeling which has made the work not only a display of his friend's character, but of his own. Mr. P. Hoare's last publication was a brief Essay, published not long since by the Royal Society of Literature (in the formation of which Society he had greatly assisted), on the moral power of Shakespeare's dramas. With this elegant and thoughtful paper he closed his literary career; establishing, by arguments and facts, the indispensable union of moral truths with dramatic and all literary excellence.

With these various intellectual endowments, it is unnecessary to say that Mr. Hoare was benevolent and charitable in his life; and the sincerity, integrity, and kindness, of his character, and the mild and gentle beauty in his manners, gained him the respect and delight of that refined and enlightened class of society among which he was so well and extensively known.

MUSIC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The King of Merry England; a National Song. By S. H. A. Marsh. Chappell; Mori and Lavenue, &c.

AND a merry and musical song it is. We have not seen any thing we liked so much since the "King, God Bless Him," over which, indeed, it has one advantage. Words and music are suited for ladies to sing, as well as gentlemen. We cannot recommend a more delightful song for the merry Christmas-parties.

Songs of the Months; a Musical Garland. London, Novello; Fox.

A BEAUTIFUL octavo vol. of song and music, which have appeared in a monthly Repository as 1834 wended on its way, and are now republished in a handsome form. The social circle will enjoy them greatly; for they are exactly suited to that pleasant intercourse. Among the poetical contributions is one by the famous Miss Martineau.

DRAMA.

In the Drama, since our last, there has been no novelty. The wits and clowns, carpenters and tumblers, scene-shifters and contrivers, managed and managers, have all been busy in preparing their spectacles or pantomimes; and while this is printing they are performing what has cost such a world of pains.

VARIETIES.

Musical Honours.—On Saturday a handsome silver inkstand, of rich material and workmanship, was presented, in the Hanover Square Rooms, by Mr. Horsley, in the name of a

number of his brethren, to Sir George Smart, for his conduct during the late Musical Festival. The speeches and all the rest were in perfect concord.

Gibraltar.—On the 17th of November, after an electric discharge of vivid lightning, an extraordinary flood of rain descended upon "the Rock." So instantaneous was the deluge that much injury was done, and ten individuals were drowned in places whence escape was impracticable.

Pompeii.—A German journal states the following as recent discoveries at Pompeii; and our own Naples letter, inserted below, confirms it, and adds other particulars. In the street lately opened from the Temple of Fortune to the Gate of Isis, and passing nearly through the middle of the town (says our informant), on reaching a central point, whence streets diverge to the theatres and city walls, there has been found an altar, placed before the protecting Genius of the place, in the form of a serpent. The sides of the altar are ornamented with paintings of priests offering various sacrifices. In two shops in the Street of Fortune were discovered a pair of bronze scales, and a weight shaped like a pear, a bronze dish with handles, a hatchet, and some small perforated cylindrical bones, supposed to have been used either in some female work or for making calculations. A house behind the grand Mosaic comprises a vestibule, several sleeping-rooms, ornamented with simplicity; and a tabulum, adorned with exquisite fresco paintings, has also been explored. An elegant bronze shell, an earthen lamp, black with smoke, vessels containing colours, and a wooden chest, lined with iron and surrounded with figures formed with brass nails, were found in these apartments.

Naples, Nov.—The climate of Naples has this year maintained its ancient reputation; for three months past Reaumur's thermometer has not been lower than 17 above 0; and warm south winds keep the temperature generally between 20° and 22°. A new company lately established here, meets with great encouragement. It is called Compagnia Edilizia; its object is to contribute to beautify the capital, and the most eminent architects and engineers of the country are at the head of it. At the theatre of St. Charles, which under the new manager displays extraordinary splendour in the decorations and costumes, Madame Malibran continues to receive the enthusiastic admiration of the public. The most recent excavations at Pompeii are for the purpose of clearing the street which leads from the Temple of Fortune to the Isis Gate. Some admirable fresco paintings have been discovered in what is called the house of Dædalus. For some time past inquisitive strangers, and natives of the country, have gone in great numbers to visit that beautiful but hitherto neglected country, the ancient Samnium, the village of the Melsi and the Orfento, which combine the charms of the southern sky with the severe grandeur of Switzerland; and the sight of which awakens the most interesting historical recollections. Excellent roads will soon be opened to the remotest part of the kingdom.

Lafayette.—Last Wednesday evening was appointed in Paris, by M. Julien, to pronounce a historical eulogy on General Lafayette at the Athenée—which the friends of civilisation and liberty were invited to attend.—*Paris Advertiser.*

Lord Brougham.—M. Ch. Dupin, at the conclusion of a lecture on Sunday at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, where Lord Brougham was present, delivered an animated

panegyric upon the noble lord, as the founder of the London University, the Mechanics' Institutes, and other great public acts, especially the Poor Laws Bill, the diffusion of cheap knowledge, &c. &c. The peroration was vehemently cheered.

Strange Sale.—The following advertisement is seriously said to be extracted from a Newfoundland paper of the 10th of June:—"AUCTION.—To-morrow, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, if not previously redeemed, at the house now occupied by Mrs. Traverse, the undermentioned articles, taken by distress for rent, due from the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland to the subscriber; viz. one large desk, containing eight drawers, filled with a variety of books and papers of every description—one small ditto, used exclusively by the Speaker, and filled also with books and papers, and a portfolio of great value—the Speaker's chair, stuffed and elegantly covered with blue moreen, and mounted with brass—one large chair, stuffed and superbly covered, and well and substantially built, used by the usher of the black rod!—a cocked hat, of superior quality, but now a little shabby, worn by the sergeant at arms!—the reporter's desk—two large stoves, with funnelling—and six covered forms, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention—all very valuable. Terms made known on the day of sale."—*New York Booksellers' Advertiser.*

Fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen persons visited the paintings of Adam and Eve, at Boston, in the space of six weeks.—*Ibid.*

The Archivio Generale at Venice.—The city of Venice possesses the most considerable, most valuable, and ancient collection of documents in Europe. No where is there such a mass of manuscripts collected in one place as in its *Archivio Generale*, consisting of 298 rooms and galleries, the whole of which, from top to bottom, are covered with book-shelves. These shelves, if laid out in a straight line, would extend 78,238 feet! Yet they have not been found sufficient to receive the immense number of 8,664,709 volumes, or *brochures*, which are collected here, and which form 1890 separate collections. If 1000 persons were to work eight hours daily, without intermission, they would be 734 years, or 22 generations, in copying all these documents. Supposing that each has, on an average, 80 leaves, there would be 693,176,720 leaves; and, allowing each leaf to be nine inches broad, they would, if laid together breadthwise only, make a line 1,444,800,000 feet, or more than eleven times the greatest circumference of the earth!

Steam-improvement.—Steam-vessels are about to be employed, under the auspices of the King of Greece, to run between Athens, Marseilles, Smyrna, and Constantinople. The projector of this plan is an Englishman! Shade of Themistocles appear at the Piræus, and preside over the launch of the first of these vessels!

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The stir of politics, if it has not kept back book announcements, has somewhat interfered with and impeded publication. Lady Blessington's new novel, "The Two Friends;" "The Mayor of Windgap;" and "Canvassing," by the Author of the "O'Hara Tales;" Miss Pardee's novel, "The Mardens and the Daventrys;" and "Selwyn in search of a Daughter," by the Author of "Tales of the Moors," are all, however, though delayed, nearly ready for appearance.

A Synopsis of the Phasmide, by George Robert Gray, M.E.S.L., author of a "Monograph on the Phasmide of Australia."

"The Examination of Shakespeare for Deer-stealing," &c. is attributed to Mr. W. Savage Landor; if so, we think it unworthy of the learning and talent for which he has credit in literary circles.—*Ed. L. G.*

A History of British Fishes, by William Yarroll, F.L.S.,

Twenty-eight Lithographic Drawings by Mr. Harding; and he has followed as nearly as possible the course which his experience in actual instruction has suggested to him.

Twelve Proof Sets remain on Sale, price 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Charles Tilt, 95 Fleet Street.

FAC-SIMILES OF SKETCHES made in FLANDERS and GERMANY: and drawn on Stone by Samuel Frost, F.S.A. Painter in Water-colours in ordinary to His Majesty.

The present proprietors having purchased the few remaining copies of the magnificent work, are enabled to offer them at the original subscription price. The original Drawings on Stone are destroyed. It contains fifty very large Plates. Price 5*ls.* 6*d.* printed on tinted imperial folio, touched with white chalk, neatly half-bound; a very few India proofs, 6*rs.* 6*d.*

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BOOK: in a Series of easy progressive Lessons for young Beginners; drawn from Nature, by George Childs. This work, containing thirty-six sheets of interesting subjects, has also a leaf of transparent paper before each—for the amusement of very young children in tracing, before they commence copying by the eye. It will be found to be a cheap, useful, and pretty book for a Christmas present or School prize. Charles Tilt, 65 Fleet Street.

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5. * * * * *
John Murray, Albemarle Street; sold also by C. Tilt, Fleet Street.

MUSIC.

On the 1st of January, 1835, will be published, the First Number of a new work, to be Entitled

THE MUSICAL MAGAZINE,

(To be continued monthly), price 1*rs.* This work will be devoted exclusively to Music, and will contain from six to eight pages of Original and Selected Compositions of the best Masters (both Vocal and Instrumental), with sixteen Royal 8*vo.* pages of Literary Matter, the subject of which will be the History of the Art, its Rise and Progress—Sketches of the Lives of celebrated Composers—Remarks on Vocal and Instrumental Performances—Extracts from the best works on the Formation of the Voice—Essays on Musical Expression, Taste, and Composition—the Theory and its Practice simplified—Reviews of New Works—Critical and Impartial Notices of Operatic Performances, Concerts, and Music Meetings—Anecdotes of Music and Musicians, &c.

Contributions (which will be paid for where required, if approved), Works for Review, and Advertisements, received by the Publishers, F. De Pourtauld Cooper, 11 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden; may be had of Simpkin and Marshall, and all Book and Music-sellers; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; Webb, Dublin.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

On the 20th instant will be published, in half-morocco, with edges, price 1*rs.* 6*d.*

THE COMIC KEEPSAKE for 1835.

Edited and illustrated by Sir Denys De Laet, Esq. By ALFRED CROWQUILL. London: F. J. Mason, 444 West Strand.

THE STANDARD NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The next volume, to be published early in February, will contain, complete in one volume, price 6*rs.* neatly bound and embellished, with two engravings from designs by Horace Vernet and Gassie.

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On the 1st of January, 1835, will be published, No. LXI. of

FRASER'S MAGAZINE, commencing a new Volume; these, therefore, who may feel desirous of subscribing are requested to forward their names and addresses to Mr. Fraser, 215 Regent Street, London.

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